A NEW HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE DESCENT of the ROMANS, TO THE DEMISE of his late Majesty, GEORGE II.

INSCRIBED TO His present Majesty, GEORGE III.

By WILLIAM RIDER, A. B.
Late of *Jesus College, Oxford.*

HISTORY *is philosophy teaching by examples.*
Bolingbroke *from* Dion. Hali.

VOL. XXXVIII.

LONDON:
Printed for S. CROWDER and Co. in *Pater-noster-Row*, and J. WILKIE, in St. *Paul's Church-Yard.*

THE

History of ENGLAND.

The HISTORY of GEORGE II. continued. A. D. 1743.

THE affairs of Europe were, at this time, in a very perplexed and complicated situation. The queen of Hungary depended, for support, on the king of England; the emperor upon his most Christian majesty: yet neither Great Britain nor France

had hitherto acted as principals in the war. The queen of Hungary, who had been forced to take up arms, could not now be perſuaded to lay them down: the emperor, who had reduced her to that neceſſity, was now glad to ſue for peace; but, though he offered, in his own name, and in that of the French monarch, to evacuate all the Auſtrian dominions, he could not, by any means, obtain his requeſt.

Her Hungarian majeſty and the king of Sardinia, though united, at preſent, againſt the deſigns of the Spaniards, had many latent claims upon each other; nor could any thing but their common dread of the houſe of Bourbon, have prevented them from coming to an open rupture: while Spain, who was a principal in the war againſt England, riſqued even her poſſeſſion of the Weſt-Indies, on which the very being of her monarchy depended, in order to procure a ſovereignty, in Italy, for the ſon of her ambitious queen.

The princes of the empire beheld with indifference, or, rather, with a ſecret ſatisfaction, the Imperial dignity ſevered from the houſe of Auſtria, and veſted in a ſovereign, who had no power to make himſelf formidable, and who was every day becoming

at

at once more burdenſome to his allies, and more deſpicable to his vaſſals.

The king of Pruſſia, though ſurrounded by the tumults of war, was cultivating, in his own dominions, the arts of peace; but ſtill with ſuch vigilance and attention, as kept him always prepared for action: while Great-Britain, bleſſed with domeſtic tranquillity, and expoſed to the attacks of no foreign foe, whom ſhe had reaſon to dread, was pouring all the thunder of her arms upon countries, diſjoined from her by ſituation, and unconnected with her by intereſt.

Matters, however, could not long remain in ſuch a delicate and critical ſituation. The king of England had repeatedly plighted his faith for the ſupport of the Pragmatic Sanction; and no evil, he juſtly thought, could be deemed ſo dreadful, as the breach of national faith was infamous. Urged by this conſideration, he reſolved, in the courſe of the enſuing campaign, to head his troops in perſon. Accordingly, having appointed a regency to govern the kingdom in his abſence, and made a large promotion of general officers, he ſet out, accompanied by the duke of Cumberland, for Hanover, where he arrived on the ſixth day of May.

By this time, the campaign had been opened between the ſeveral parties engaged in

the war. Prince Lobkowitz, having taken poſſeſſion of Prague, proceeded to Egra, which he immediately inveſted; but that place had been put into ſuch a poſture of defence, that, after a few ineffectual efforts, he was obliged to abandon the enterprize.

The emperor had exerted himſelf with great activity, in recruiting his army; and, having aſſembled a body of about twenty thouſand men, he pitched his camp at Limbatch, in the neigbourhood of Brenau. From thence he ſent repeated meſſages to Broglio, intreating him to advance with the troops under his command; but that general had been ordered, by late inſtructions, to keep on the defenſive, till he ſhould either receive a reinforcement, or find an opportunity of joining the duke de Noailles, who had entered the Palatinate, with an army of twenty thouſand men, and made himſelf maſter of Spires, Worms, Oppenheim, and Heidelburgh, on the Neckar.

Mean while, prince Charles of Lorrain aſſumed the command of the Auſtrian troops in Bavaria, and, advancing againſt the emperor, attacked him in his entrenchments, with great fury and impetuoſity. The Imperialiſts continued, for ſome time, to make a moſt deſperate reſiſtance; but, about five thouſand of them having been killed on the ſpot,

ſpot, and a great number taken priſoners, they were, at laſt, obliged to abandon their camp, with all their baggage and artillery, to the victors.

Prince Charles, encouraged by this ſucceſs, proceeded to attack, with great vigour, all the poſts that were occupied by the enemy in Bavaria, and, having ſoon made himſelf maſter of the whole dutchy, the emperor was once more forced to abandon his dominions, and retire to Oſburg, an Imperial city.

Prince Charles next advanced to the banks of the Danube, and, diſlodging Broglio from his ſtrong camp at Pladling, obliged him to retire to Ratiſbon, and from thence to Ingolſtadt. In this retreat the French ſuffered greatly from the Auſtrian huſſars and irregulars, who hovered perpetually on their flanks and rear, cut off an immenſe number of their men, and took a booty amounting to one million of florins.

Mean while the campaign was equally vigorous and active in other quarters. A reſolution having been taken, that the allied army ſhould proceed from Flanders to Germany, in order to act as auxiliaries to the queen of Hungary, the Britiſh troops began their march thither in the month of February; and, on the nineteenth of May, they paſſed

passed by the town of Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were joined by the Hanoverians in the pay of England. They were likewise in hopes of being soon reinforced by another body of six thousand troops belonging to that electorate, as well as by the Hessians in the service of Great-Britain.

As Frankfort, where the emperor then resided, was a neutral city, and afforded a peaceable retreat to all the officers of the different armies; and, as the support of the Pragmatic Sanction, and the deliverance of Germany from the French, were the only motives that had induced the English to march into the empire; the earl of Stair, who commanded the allies in chief, sent a message to the emperor, importing, that nothing farther was intended by the march of the British troops into Germany, than to restore the public peace and tranquillity: that his Britannic majesty, upon appointing him to the command of them, had expressly charged him to avoid every thing that might, in the least, injure the dignity of the head of the empire: and that, therefore, his Imperial majesty might assure himself, that the march of these troops should be directed in such a manner, as not to disturb his residence at Frankfort.

The

The emperor, however, thought it ſomewhat unſafe to remain in a neutral city; and he therefore retired to Munich, in company with the prince royal, his ſon. This ſtep appeared the more ſtrange, as his Imperial majeſty had lately diſcovered a ſtrong inclination to accept of a neutrality; but ſome events which had happened in France, and in Holland, had contributed greatly to alter his ſentiments.

The marquis de Fenelon, the French ambaſſador at the Hague, had employed all his intereſt and addreſs in perſuading the Dutch to declare themſelves neuter; and in this attempt he would have probably ſucceeded, had it not been for the prevalence of the Engliſh party, which was now become too ſtrong, to be any longer reſiſted by the government.

In July of the preceding year, the States of Holland had prevailed upon their High Mightineſſes, to agree to a propoſition of putting forty thouſand foot, and four thouſand ſeven hundred horſe, into a proper condition of marching on the firſt notice.

This vigorous reſolution was, in ſome meaſure, owing to the ſpirited conduct of a young gentleman named Van Haren, one of the deputies, who exerted himſelf with great zeal and activity, in ſupport of the common cauſe.

cauſe. He was, conſidering him as a Dutchman, no contemptible poet; and he had been the author of ſeveral copies of verſes, in which he compared the ancient ſtate of Greece, to that of his own country, now over-awed by the French, as the Greeks had been by the Perſians and the Macedonians. Theſe little poems, which were greedily read by the Dutch of all denominations, excited ſuch a ſpirit among the people, that the States found themſelves under a neceſſity of adopting ſtill more reſolute meaſures.

The French king was no ſooner informed of theſe reſolutions, than he ordered the mareſchal de Noailles, one of his beſt generals, to aſſemble an army of eighty thouſand men upon the Rhine, and to advance againſt the Engliſh and their allies. Accordingly, in the beginning of June, the mareſchal paſſed the Rhine; and after detaching count Segur, with a conſiderable body, to reinforce Broglio, he began to make diſpoſitions for attacking the confederates, who were now encamped in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, above and below the town of Hochſt, upon the Mayne.

The army of the allies, after making allowance for all deductions, was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about thirty-ſeven thouſand men; that

that of Noailles of fifty-eight thouſand. The French attempted to ſurpriſe Hailborn, a ſtrong town on the Neckar; but were diſappointed by the vigilance of the garriſon. They then paſſed the Rhine, and, by a variety of marches and countermarches, reduced the allies to great ſtraits for want of proviſions. They even endeavoured to make themſelves maſters of Aſchaffenburgh, where there was a bridge over the Mayne; but the earl of Stair had the good fortune to prevent them in that enterprize. Such was the ſituation of the two armies, when, on the nineteenth day of June, his Britannic majeſty, attended by the duke of Cumberland, and the lord Carteret, arrived in the camp of the allies.

The king found his army full of ſpirits, and eager for action; but reduced almoſt to a ſtarving condition for want of ſubſiſtence. The French had poſſeſſed themſelves of all the upper poſts upon the Mayne; the boats below, obſtructed at once by the enemy's huſſars, and the rapidity of the ſtream, were unable to come up with proviſions: and thus the allies, by a concurrence of untoward circumſtances, were ſurrounded on all hands by a ſuperior army, commanded by a cautious and vigilant general, who had taken his meaſures ſo wiſely, that he thought the confederates

rates must either be obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war, or run the risk of being cut to pieces in their retreat.

A retreat, however, to Hanau, it was determined to attempt; and, accordingly, on the twenty-sixth day of June, the soldiers were ordered to strike their tents, and to begin their march early next morning. The road they were to take was bounded on one hand by a mountain, on the other by the river Mayne; over which the French had been unaccountably suffered to throw bridges, and to harrass the allies with the fire of their artillery. To compleat their misfortunes, the Hessians, and the Hanoverians in the electoral pay, who were coming to their assistance, had not yet arrived, and were even in danger of being intercepted by the enemy.

From the motions of the French, it was generally imagined, that their intention was to pass the river at Aschaffenburgh, and to attack the rear of the confederates in their retreat. Of this circumstance his Britannic majesty was so much convinced, that he himself took post in the rear; which was brought up by the English and Lunenburgh guards, and by the Hanoverian cavalry, with a small train of artillery.

It appeared, however, by the sequel, that this was merely a feint of the French; and that

that their real design was to cross the river at another place, and to oppose the allies in front. The confederates had not advanced above three leagues, when they observed a body of the enemy, amounting to about thirty thousand, on the hither side of the river, and drawn up in order of battle. Before them lay a narrow pass, the village of Dettingen was on their right, a wood on the left, and a morass in the center.

Thus secured, they might easily have compelled the confederates either to submit at discretion, or to fight at a very great disadvantage, had not the duke de Gramont, who commanded the enemy, been prompted by the natural fire of his temper, to pass the defile, and offer the allies battle.

The French horse charged with great impetuosity, and some regiments of British cavalry were put in disorder; but the infantry of the allies behaved with such courage and resolution, under the eye of their sovereign, as soon determined the fate of the day: the French were obliged to give way, and repass the Mayne with great precipitation, having lost about six thousand men killed, wounded, or taken.

The loss of the allies in this action, amounted to two thousand five hundred men. The generals Clayton and Monroy were killed:

the duke of Cumberland, who exhibited uncommon proofs of military proweſs, was ſhot through the calf of the leg: the earl of Albemarle, general Huſke, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction were wounded. The king expoſed his perſon to a ſevere fire of cannon as well as muſquetry: he rode between the firſt and ſecond lines with his ſword drawn, and encouraged the troops to fight for the honour of their country.

It was then, and is ſtill matter of ſpeculation, why the allies did not purſue the advantages, which might have been derived from this victory. The Britiſh miniſter, who was on or near the field of battle, incurred a load of odium on that account. Something, however, may be offered in his defence. Political and prudential, as well as military reaſons, may be urged to juſtify the meaſures, which were, at that time, adopted.

As his majeſty had marched into Germany only as an auxiliary to the queen of Hungary, ſome regard was to be paid to the ſentiments of her generals, who had diſcovered an evident backwardneſs to continue the purſuit. It was likewiſe well known, that the king of Pruſſia had declared, that, if he found the Engliſh and their allies grow too powerful in the empire, he would immediately eſpouſe the cauſe of the French. Nor

was

was it any ſecret, that many, even of the Proteſtant princes of the empire, began to expreſs their uneaſineſs at the diſtreſſed condition of the emperor, who had implored and obtained, from the queen of Hungary, a neutrality for himſelf and his troops; but, found it impoſſible ſtrictly to obſerve it.

Such were the political motives for diſcontinuing the purſuit: thoſe of a military nature were more obvious. The enemy had ſtill an army ſuperior to that of the allies: it was uncertain what ambuſcades they might have formed in the woods, to which great part of them had retreated, and from whence they had eſcaped over the Mayne; and the paſſing that river in the ſight of the enemy, who were well provided with artillery, was a matter of ſuch difficulty, as might have loſt to the confederates all the fruits of the victory. But what was conſidered as of moſt conſequence, was, that the men had, for ſome days, received very little ſuſtenance, and their horſes leſs: they had been many hours under arms, and were come off a long march; ſo that they could not be ſuppoſed to be in a condition for farther ſervice at preſent; eſpecially as they had no proſpect of being ſupplied with the neceſſaries which they ſo much wanted.

Immediately after the action, his majesty continued his march to Hanau, where he was joined by the twelve thousand Hessians and Hanoverians, whom he expected. The earl of Stair sent a trumpet to mareschal de Noailles, recommending to his protection the sick and wounded that were left on the field of battle; and it is but doing justice to the French general, to observe, that he treated them with the utmost care and tenderness.

The two armies continued on different sides of the river till the twelfth day of July, when the French general receiving intelligence, that prince Charles of Lorrain was advancing towards the Neckar, suddenly retired, and repassed the Rhine between Worms and Oppenheim. His Britannic majesty was visited by prince Charles and count Kevenhuller at Hanau, where the future operations of the campaign were concerted.

On the twenty fourth day of August, the allied army passed the Rhine at Mentz, and the king fixed his head-quarters in the episcopal palace of Worms. Here they encamped, till the latter end of September, when they advanced to Spires, where they were joined by twenty thousand Dutch auxiliaries from the Netherlands. Mareschal Noailles having retreated into Upper Alsace, the allies

lies took poſſeſſion of Germerſheim, and demoliſhed the lines, which the enemy had formed on the Queich: then they returned to Mentz, and, in October, were diſtributed into winter quarters.

In September a treaty had been concluded at Worms, between his Britannic majeſty, the king of Sardinia, and the queen of Hungary. The two firſt articles of this treaty were merely points of form, confirming former treaties and alliances. By the third, his Sardinian majeſty renounced all claims upon the dutchy of Milan, and guarantied, a-new, the Pragmatic Sanction. By the fourth, he engaged that his troops ſhould act in concert with thoſe of the queen of Hungary, for repelling the invaſion of the Spaniards upon Italy. By the fifth article, her Hungarian majeſty promiſed to augment her army to thirty thouſand men, as ſoon as the ſituation of affairs in Germany would permit ſuch a meaſure; and the king of Sardinia undertook to keep and employ the number of forty thouſand foot, and five thouſand horſe, including what ſhould be neceſſary for the ſecurity and defence of his own dominions.

The ſixth article aſſigned, to the king of Sardinia, the ſupreme command of both armies, whenever he ſhould chuſe to take it upon him. By the ſeventh article, the king

of Great-Britain, as long as it ſhould be neceſſary towards favouring the operations of the allied army, and as long as the danger of the allies, and of Italy ſhould demand it, engaged to keep, in the Mediterranean, a ſtrong ſquadron of ſhips of war, bomb-veſſels, and fireſhips; the admiral and commanders of which ſhould have orders to concert conſtantly and regularly with his majeſty the king of Sardinia, or with his generals, and with thoſe of her majeſty, the queen of Hungary, who ſhould be neareſt at hand, the moſt proper meaſures for the ſervice of the common cauſe.

The eighth article imported, that, in order to aſſiſt in bearing the extraordinary expence, which the king of Sardinia was, and would be obliged to incur, for raiſing and ſubſiſting a much greater number of troops than his revenues could maintain, the king of Great Britain ſhould furniſh him, as long as the war, and the occaſion for it, ſhould continue, with an annual ſubſidy of two hundred and eighty thouſand pounds ſterling, to be remitted by quarterly payments, and to commence from the firſt day of February, in the preceding year.

By the ninth article, the queen of Hungary ceded to his Sardinian majeſty, the Vigevaneſco, with that part of the dutchy of Pavia,

Pavia, which lies between the Po and the Theſſin, with the privilege of navigating on the Theſſin, together with the towns of Placentia and Bobbio, and their dependencies, and all the tract of land from the ſource of the Nura to the lake Magiore, and the frontiers of the Swiſs cantons.

The tenth article implied, that, as it was of importance to the public cauſe, that the king of Sardinia ſhould have an immediate communication of his dominions with the ſea, and with the maritime powers, the queen of Hungary yielded to him all the rights which ſhe might have, in any manner, or upon any title whatſoever, to the town and marquiſate of Final, which rights ſhe gave and transferred, without any reſtrictions, to the king, in the ſame manner as ſhe did the countries deſcribed in the foregoing article; on the juſt expectation, that the republic of Genoa would facilitate, as far as ſhould be neceſſary, a diſpoſition ſo indiſpenſably requiſite for the liberty and ſecurity of Italy, in conſideration of the ſum which ſhould be found due to the republic, without the king of Sardinia or the queen of Hungary being obliged to contribute to the payment of the ſaid ſum; provided always that the town of Final be, and remain for ever, a free-port town, like Leghorn; and that it ſhould be allow-

allowable for the king of Sardinia to re-eſtabliſh there the forts, which had been demoliſhed, or to cauſe others to be built, according as he ſhould judge convenient.

By the eleventh article, the contracting parties mutually engaged not to make either peace or truce without comprehending the above-mentioned ceſſions, and without ſtipulating to the king of Sardinia, a reſtitution of that part of his dominions which had been ſeized by the enemy. The twelfth article bound the king of Sardinia to the intereſts of the other contracting parties, till the war ſhould be finiſhed in Italy, and till a peace ſhould be concluded in Germany, as alſo between Great-Britain and Spain, otherwiſe the above-mentioned ceſſions ſhould be void; but, from the time of the entire accompliſhment of his engagements, the countries yielded to him were to be guarantied by the allies for ever.

By the thirteenth article, the queen of Hungary was left at liberty, when her enemies were driven out of Italy, to withdraw her troops; but, upon the requiſition of his Sardinian majeſty, ſhe was to furniſh him with forces, if neceſſary, for defending the paſſes into his kingdom, in caſe of an invaſion by the enemy; and, in like manner, upon requiſition from her, the king of Sardinia

dinia was to ſupply her with ſome of his troops, for the defence of her dominions in Lombardy. By the fourteenth article, none of the contracting parties were to make peace without the participation and conſent of the others; and, after the concluſion of the peace, the alliance was to ſubſiſt equally and unalterably.

The fifteenth article imported, that the king of Sardinia, and the queen of Hungary and Bohemia, in gratitude for the generous concern, which his Britannic majeſty had ſhewn for the public ſecurity, and for theirs and that of Italy in particular, did not only confirm to the Britiſh ſubjects the advantages of commerce and navigation, which they enjoyed in their reſpective dominions, but likewiſe promiſed, as far as it ſhould be found reaſonable and practicable, to ſecure them ſtill farther in the poſſeſſion of theſe emoluments, by a ſpecific treaty of commerce and navigation, whenever his Britannic majeſty ſhould require it. The ſixteenth and ſeventeenth articles invited the States-General and all other princes and ſtates who had the good of Europe at heart, to accede to this treaty: and the laſt article provided that the ratifications ſhould be exchanged in ſix weeks at fartheſt.

This

This treaty, which was ratified by the regency at London on the twentieth day of September, expoſed the Britiſh miniſter, who had conducted it, to great blame and cenſure. The friends of the queen of Hungary alledged, that it ſtripped her of too great a part of her dominions, in favour of a fickle and ſelfiſh ally; and her enemies affirmed, that nothing could be more unjuſt, than her pretending to cede Final, which was the property of another ſtate, merely becauſe that ſtate had not power to defend it. It was further obſerved, that, by the fourth article of the quadruple alliance, Great-Britain had guarantied the poſſeſſion of Final to the Genoeſe; and, as the terror of the Britiſh fleet was the only motive that could compel them to yield it up, the honour of the nation ſeemed evidently to be in danger. Beſides, it was thought impolitic to provoke even ſo petty a ſtate as Genoa; the rather, as ſhe had never been wanting in ſhewing her reſpect to Great-Britain.

It was likewiſe ſaid, that the experiment was dangerous; and that the king of Sardinia might as well have claimed to be put in poſſeſſion of Genoa itſelf, as of Final; eſpecially as that place, if repaired and fortified, and made a free-port, would carry away all the Mediterranean trade from the Genoeſe.

The

The claims, too, of her Hungarian majeſty, to the town and marquiſate of Final, were found, upon examination, to be altogether frivolous and abſurd. Final had formerly belonged to the Genoeſe, and had been wreſted from them by the houſe of Auſtria; nor was there the leaſt reſervation in the bargain by which they re-purchaſed it from the late emperor. Add to all this, that it was ſtrongly ſuſpected, that the king of Sardinia, as he had already three or four ports in the Mediterranean, was aſpiring to the rank of a maritime power; a ſcheme in which he ought, by no means, to have been aſſiſted by the miniſtry of Great-Britain.

While the allies lay at Worms, colonel Mentzel, at the head of a large body of irregulars, belonging to the queen of Hungary, made an irruption into Lorrain, part of which they ravaged without mercy. In September, Prince Charles, with the Auſtrian army, entered the Briſgaw, and attempted to paſs the Rhine; but mareſchal Coigni appearing on the oppoſite banks, with a body of fifty thouſand men, he was obliged to abandon that enterprize, and, returning into the upper Palatinate, quartered his troops in that country, and in Bavaria.

By this time the earl of Stair had reſigned his command in diſguſt. He was piqued at the

the preference which he ſuppoſed to be given to the Hanoverian above the Britiſh officers; and the belief of that groundleſs report, which he found means to infuſe into the minds of the Engliſh, was the only detriment that the public received from his reſignation. In October, the king of Great-Britain returned to Hanover, and the army ſeparated. The troops in Britiſh pay marched back to the Netherlands: the reſt took the route to their reſpective countries.

The affairs of the North had lately undergone conſiderable alterations. The princeſs Elizabeth, of Ruſſia, daughter to Peter the Great, had, by a ſurpriſing concurrence of circumſtances, been raiſed, from being the priſoner of the court, to be the ſovereign of the country. The Great Dutcheſs, the prince of Brunſwic, her huſband, and the emperor Ivan, a child in the cradle, were put under arreſt. The counts Munich, Oſterman, and others, who had been moſt inſtrumental in their elevation, were ſeized, tried and condemned; but, after having been brought to the ſcaffold, their ſentence of death was changed into perpetual baniſhment and impriſonment.

The duke of Holſtein, whoſe mother was the daughter of Czar Peter the Great, was invited to Peterſburgh, and having embraced the

the Greek religion, was, by the empreſs, declared publickly to be the heir of her dominions; a circumſtance, that gave ſome uneaſineſs to the court of Denmark, on account of the dutchy of Sleſwick, which had formerly belonged to that prince, but was now in the poſſeſſion of his Daniſh majeſty.

The arts of France, during the late reign, in Ruſſia, had involved that country in a war with Sweden; but a ſuſpenſion of arms had afterwards been agreed on, in order, if poſſible, to compromiſe all differences. The Swedes, encouraged by the unſettled ſtate of the Ruſſian government, demanded a reſtitution of moſt of the places taken from them by the Czar; and, this demand being rejected with diſdain, the war was renewed with greater fury than ever. The Swedes loſt Frederickſham, all their magazines, and ſome of their beſt troops; and were driven out of Finland, which ſubmitted to her Ruſſian majeſty.

The French, by the mouth of Chetardie, their ambaſſador at the court of Peterſburgh, made a tender of their good offices, for effecting an agreement between the two nations, but, as they were known to be the fomenters of the war, their offer was flatly rejected.

The ſettling, however, of the ſucceſſion to the Swediſh crown, afforded an opportunity for accompliſhing that happy event. The queſtion of the ſucceſſion was propoſed in the ſenate of Sweden; and the candidates were reduced to two, the duke of Holſtein, who, in right of his mother, eldeſt ſiſter to the late king of Sweden, was lineal heir to that crown, and prince Frederic of Heſſe, nephew of the reigning king. The duke was favoured by the majority of the Swedes: the court of Great-Britain intereſted itſelf in behalf of the prince. The former carried it in the ſenate by a plurality of two voices only.

A deputation was immediately ordered to acquaint the duke with his election; but, upon their arrival at Peterſburgh, they found that that prince had been declared heir to the Ruſſian empire, and had embraced the Greek religion; a circumſtance, which rendered him incapable of ſucceeding to the crown of Sweden. He recommended, however, to their choice, the biſhop of Lubeck, his uncle, who was every way unexceptionable; and hopes were given by the Ruſſian miniſtry, that, if that prelate was choſen, a good underſtanding might be reſtored between the courts of Peterſburgh and Stockholm.

The only competitor againſt the biſhop of Lubeck, was the prince of Denmark, who had

had lately put in his claim to the crown of Sweden; no party now appeared for the prince of Heſſe: but the court of Peterſburgh having made the election of the biſhop, the price of its friendſhip, that prelate was, at laſt, choſen. Conferences were immediately opened at Abo, and a peace concluded between Ruſſia and Sweden, greatly to the ſatisfaction of moſt of the courts of Europe.

But, in proportion as this event was agreeable to the other powers of Chriſtendom, it gave pain to the French miniſtry, who had always made it a maxim to embroil the princes of the North, and who now endeavoured to throw them once more into confuſion. The king of Denmark had been induced to refuſe the renewal of the ſubſidiary treaty with Great-Britain, and to agree to an alliance of that kind with France.

This laſt power inſinuated to him, that, as two princes of the houſe of Holſtein had been declared heirs to two great monarchies, it was more than probable, that he might be diſturbed in his poſſeſſion of the dutchy of Sleſwick; and the French miniſter inſiſted ſo much on that head, that his Daniſh majeſty began to make preparations both by ſea and land, for ſupporting the election of his ſon to the crown of Sweden. In this de-

ſign he was encouraged by an inſurrection of the Dalecarlians, the moſt warlike people in Sweden, who had taken up arms in favour of the Daniſh prince, and who ſeemed determined, at all events, to adhere to his intereſt. As the late government of Ruſſia had been overturned, chiefly on account of its attachment to the houſe of Auſtria, it was natural for the queen of Hungary to eſpouſe the cauſe of the princeſs Anne, the former regent, the prince of Brunſwick, her huſband, and their children, who were now confined in fort Dendermond by orders of the court of Peterſburgh. She accordingly ſent inſtructions to the marquis de Botta, her miniſter in Ruſſia, to uſe his utmoſt endeavours with the empreſs, in order, if poſſible, to procure them their liberty.

The French agents did not fail to lay hold of this circumſtance, which they artfully converted to their own advantage. They inſinuated to the empreſs, that de Botta wanted not only the enlargement, but even the reſtoration of the priſoners; and this inſinuation was rendered the more probable, as a plot had been lately diſcovered in favour of the exiled family; and as ſome perſons, who had been puniſhed for it, had named the marquis de Botta, as the author of the conſpiracy.

De

De Botta, who appears to have been innocent, denied the charge, and inſiſted upon his being recalled, in order to be put upon his trial. His miſtreſs took his part, and granted his requeſt. The marquis was acquitted; and the empreſs of Ruſſia expreſſed great diſpleaſure that the court of Vienna ſhould require any other proof than her ſimple aſſeveration.

Denmark, inſtigated by French councils, began to make preparations of war againſt Sweden; but a body of Ruſſian auxiliaries arriving in that kingdom, under the command of general Keith, and the Czarina declaring ſhe would aſſiſt the Swedes with all her forces, the king of Denmark thought proper to diſarm. At the ſame time, a treaty of marriage was concluded between the prince royal of Denmark, and the princeſs Louiſa, youngeſt daughter of his Britannic majeſty, who was conducted to Copenhagen in the month of December.

France was now deprived of her ableſt miniſter, in the death of cardinal Fleury, who had, for many years, managed the affairs of that kingdom. He was always a friend to pacific meaſures; he endeavoured to accompliſh his purpoſes, by raiſing and fomenting intrigues at foreign courts: but he is accuſed of having neglected the military glory

of France, and of having allowed its naval power to be almoſt annihilated.

Since Broglio retreated out of Germany, the French court affected uncommon moderation. They alledged, that their troops had acted only as auxiliaries, while they continued in the empire; but, being apprehenſive of an irruption into their own dominions, they declared. that theſe troops were no longer to be conſidered in that light, but as ſubjects acting in the ſervice of France.

The campaign in Italy was altogether indeciſive. Count Gages, who commanded the Spaniſh army in the Bologneſe, amounting to twenty five thouſand men, paſſed the Panaro, in the beginning of February, and advanced to Campo-Santo, where he attacked the Imperial and Piedmonteſe forces, conſiſting of twenty thouſand, commanded by count Traun, and count Aſpremont.

The battle began about eight in the morning, and laſted till ſeven at night. The Spaniards loſt three thouſand men; the confederates about two. Some cannon and colours were taken on both ſides; and each laid claim to the victory. Count Gages repaſſed the Panaro; retreated ſuddenly from Bologna, and marched to Rimini, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, where he continued till the month

month of October, when his troops were put into winter-quarters.

The naval tranſactions of the year, ſo far as they regard the operations of the Britiſh fleets, do more honour to the courage, than the conduct of the officers. Admiral Mathews ſtill continued to watch the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain off the harbour of Toulon, and, by turns, to cajole and intimidate the Genoeſe. His cruiſers, however, did great damage to the coaſts of the enemy, and made prize of ſome of their richeſt veſſels. The courts of Verſailles and Madrid, having now formed a ſcheme for delivering their fleets from their confinement, Mathews ſent an account of this project to the Engliſh miniſtry, and begged to be ſupplied with a proper reinforcement.

In the Weſt-Indies, ſome unſucceſsful efforts were made by an Engliſh ſquadron, commanded by commodore Knowles. He attacked La Guira, on the coaſt of the Carraccas, in the month of February; but met with ſuch a warm reception, that he was obliged to abandon the enterprize, and make the beſt of his way for the Dutch iſland Curacoa, where he repaired the damage he had ſuffered. His ſhips being refitted, he made another attempt upon Porto-Cavallo, in April, which, like the former, proved abortive.

Twelve

Twelve hundred marines being landed in the neighbourhood of the place, were ſeized with ſuch a ſudden pannic, that they fired upon each other, and fled to their ſhips with the utmoſt precipitation. The commodore, finding it in vain to renew the attack, ſailed back to his ſtation at the Leeward iſlands, where he continued inactive, during the remaining part of the ſeaſon. On the fourteenth day of November, her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales was delivered of a ſon, who was chriſtened by the name of William-Henry.

The parliament meeting on the firſt day of December, his majeſty, in his ſpeech to both houſes, told them, that the dominions of the queen of Hungary had been evacuated by her enemies; and that the powerful armies, which had marched to her aſſiſtance, had retired out of the empire: that, in this conjuncture, it was with great pleaſure he could acquaint them, that he had been joined by a body of troops of his good friends and allies, the States-General: that, in further proſecution of theſe meaſures, the definitive treaty between him, the queen of Hungary, and the king of Sardinia, had been happily concluded; a treaty which in time ſhould be laid before them: that the advantages, which muſt reſult from this alliance to the common cauſe,

cauſe, were ſufficiently apparent; and it would be particularly conducive to the intereſts of his kingdoms, by diſappointing the ambitious views of the crown of Spain, with which they were at preſent engaged in ſo juſt and neceſſary a war: that, as he made no doubt but they would proceed upon theſe foundations, with firmneſs and conſtancy, they might reaſonably hope to ſee the public tranquillity ſoon re-eſtabliſhed, and a ſafe and honourable peace ſpeedily obtained: that ſuch were the ends which he had in view, and to the attainment of which he ſhould bend his whole ſtudy and attention; but, in order the more thoroughly to accompliſh them, vigorous and reſolute meaſures were neceſſary; and to concert and carry on ſuch meaſures, he did, with a juſt confidence, rely on their zealous, chearful, and effectual ſupport.

In the upper houſe lord Sandwich moved for an addreſs, beſeeching his majeſty to diſcontinue the Hanoverian troops in Britiſh pay, in order to remove the popular diſcontent, and ſtop the murmurs of the Engliſh troops abroad.

In ſupport of this motion it was alledged, that theſe Hanoverians, though in the pay, could hardly be ſaid to be in the ſervice of the Britiſh nation: that ſome of them refuſ-

ed

ed to form in the first line, at the battle of Dettingen, and retired to the second: that others refused to obey the orders of the British general, and march in pursuit of the enemy after the battle; and the greatest number of them, who, together with some of the British guards, composed what was called the rear-guard, under the command of a Hanoverian lieutenant-general, took a different route from the rest of the army in their march from Aschaffenburg: that this step not only rendered them wholly useless to the army when the French attacked them in front; but would have rendered them equally useless, if the French from Aschaffenburg, where the passage was left open to them, had attacked the allies in the rear, in which it was pretended, that these troops were left as in the post of honour: that, not contented to avoid being of use either in the front or in the rear, but determined to be of no use any where, they halted as soon as they came within sight and reach of the battle, though pressed by the British officers, and invited by the ardour of the British soldiers, to share the glory and complete, as they might have done, the victory of the day: that as, by these means, the future co-operation of the national troops with these mercenaries had been rendered im-

impracticable, and even their meeting dangerous, it seemed indispensably necessary to remove the object that occasioned the many instances of partiality, by which the Hanoverians had been unhappily distinguished, and the British forces undeservedly discouraged: that the constant preference in quarters, forage and other things, given to the former was but too notorious; and that the Hanoverian guards had even, for some days, done duty upon his majesty at Aschaffenburg; a circumstance, which reflected the highest dishonour upon the king and the British nation: that the pursuit of some foreign interest had already weakened the natural influence of Great-Britain in support of the common cause of Europe: that Great Britain was a powerful kingdom, and whenever she had acted in her true character, and aimed at that great and noble end alone, of maintaining a balance among the powers of Europe for the common interest of the whole, the effect had been answerable to the cause; and her influence in Germany, saved by her arms, and supported by her treasures in the last wars, was, as it ought to be, and had been every where else, superior: but should it ever appear, that an inferior German principality was really, and Great Britain only nominally, the Director and Actor,

such

ſuch a change in the cauſe muſt neceſſarily produce a proportionable change in the effect; and Hanover, which could neither give ſtrength nor conſideration to Great-Britain, might thus diminiſh the one, and wholly deſtroy the other.

Theſe charges were ſufficiently anſwered and refuted by lord Carteret, who was on the field of battle, and who, among other things, ſaid, that from all he could ſee, and all he could hear from gentlemen, who were preſent in the action, the Hanoverians ſhewed as much true courage, and as much obedience to the commands of their ſuperior officers, as any troops had ever ſhewn; from whence he inferred, that they could do as much ſervice as any troops whatever; and that they were willing to do ſervice to the Britiſh nation appeared from their being always ready to march whitherſoever they were commanded by the Britiſh generals: that it was a miſtake to ſay, that the Hanoverians durſt not fight againſt the emperor, becauſe he was their ſovereign, and elected with the concurrence of their maſter; the emperor neither began, nor did he now carry on, any war againſt the queen of Hungary, as emperor; he was engaged in a war with her only as duke of Bavaria, and conſequently the members of the empire might aſſiſt either

ther the one or the other, without committing a breach of any law of the empire: that if the Britiſh army did not attack the French, it was not owing to any backwardneſs in the Hanoverians, but to their not having an opportunity to attack them with any advantage; beſides common prudence, and the regard that was due to the ſentiments of ſome of the neutral powers of Europe, made it neceſſary for the Engliſh rather to expect than begin the attack: that the noble lord (meaning the earl of Stair,) who had the chief command, under his majeſty, of all the Britiſh troops, as well as of the troops in Britiſh pay, was well known to moſt of their lordſhips; and every one, who knew him, muſt be convinced, that he would not have ſubmitted tamely to ſuch an affront as that of a diſobedience to his commands: that if he had reſented it, or if he had complained, the miniſter muſt certainly have heard of it in the army; and as he had never heard of it, he muſt therefore ſuppoſe that there never was the leaſt occaſion for any ſuch complaints.

Theſe arguments were deemed ſo ſatisfactory, that the motion was rejected by a conſiderable majority; but when the term for keeping them in the Britiſh pay was nearly expired, and the eſtimates for their being con-

tinued the enſuing year, were laid before the houſe, the earl of Sandwich renewed his motion.

The lord chancellor, as ſpeaker of the houſe, interpoſing, declared, that, by their rules, a queſtion, once rejected, could not be revived during the ſame ſeſſion. A debate enſued, and the ſecond motion was over-ruled. The Hanoverian troops were voted in the houſe of commons: nevertheleſs the ſame nobleman moved in the upper houſe, that the continuing ſixteen thouſand Hanoverians in Britiſh pay, was prejudicial to his majeſty's true intereſt, uſeleſs to the common cauſe, and dangerous to the welfare and tranquillity of the nation. He was ſeconded by the duke of Marlborough, who had reſigned his commiſſion in diſguſt, and the propoſal gave riſe to another warm diſpute; but the minority, as formerly, were foiled in their endeavours.

The oppoſition in the lower houſe kept pace with that in the upper. Mr. Grenville moved for an addreſs to beſeech his majeſty, that he would not engage the Britiſh nation any farther in the war on the continent, without the concurrence of the States-General, on certain ſtipulated proportions of force and expence, as in the late war. Another motion was made for laying a duty of

of eight ſhillings in the pound on places and penſions; and a third for repealing the ſeptennial act. Theſe propoſals were each of them productive of violent debates; but the court ſtill maintained their ſuperiority over their antagoniſts.

So great, indeed, was the credit and influence of the miniſtry, that, although the national debt was encreaſed by above ſix millions ſince the commencement of the war, the commons indulged them with a very large ſum for the expence of the enſuing year. The grants, ſpecified in the votes, amounted to ſix millions and a half; to this ſum were added three millions and a half paid in perpetual taxes; ſo that the expence of the year roſe to no leſs than ten millions. The funds eſtabliſhed for the annual charge, were the land tax, at two millions; the malt-tax, at ſeven hunded and fifty thouſand pounds; one million paid by the Eaſt-India company, for the renewal of their charter; twelve hundred thouſand pounds by annuities; one million from the ſinking fund; ſix and thirty thouſand pounds from the coinage, and ſix hundred thouſand pounds by a lottery.*

* A. D. 1744.

While the British ministry were thus exerting themselves, with unwearied diligence, in concerting the means of re-establishing the general tranquillity of Europe; France, stung with resentment at the disgrace of her arms, the waste of her blood, and the profusion of treasure, which she had so ineffectually consumed, projected an expedition that was to have compensated for all her losses and misfortunes, and to have effaced the dishonour that had been fixed upon her character.

This was no other than an invasion of Great Britain. All the French ministry, except cardinal de Tencin, who had succeeded Fleury as first favourite, were extremely averse to any design of that nature. They represented the great improbability of France's ever being able to shake the throne of a family, that owed its elevation, to the voluntary call of a whole people; who, however divided by some trifling differences, would, upon the least prospect of real danger, unite as one man in their defence. They mentioned the many fruitless attempts, which France had made for that purpose; the vast sums she had expended on these occasions; the recent losses she had sustained in Germany; the great inequality between the French and the English marine; and the folly of sacrificing

crificing brave men in ſuch a deſperate undertaking.

The French king ſeemed to liſten with pleaſure to this kind of reaſoning; and was always extremely ſhy of giving encouragement to the family of Stewart, or to any of its abettors. Tencin, however, ſtill continued to patroniſe them; and at laſt he formed a ſtrong party in their favour amongſt the princes of the blood and ſome of the prime nobility.

Neither Belleiſle nor count Saxe thought it impoſſible to invade England with a ſmall body of troops and to maintain their footing till they could receive reinforcements; and Roqueſeuille, who was reckoned a good ſea-officer, engaged to undertake the conduct of the navy. Notwithſtanding theſe favourable circumſtances, the ableſt ſtateſmen at the French court were ſo utterly averſe to ſuch an enterprize, that, even after the deſign was concerted, no proviſion was made for the maintenance of the troops that were to be tranſported, and who therefore, had they landed, muſt have been obliged to ſubſiſt upon the ſpoils of the country.

Tencin, however, at length carried his point by urging the only feaſible argument that could be advanced on ſuch an occaſion.

He ſaid, that, even on the ſuppoſition of the deſign's miſcarrying, it could not fail to affect the public credit of the Engliſh, who were, at that time, engaged in ſuch expenſive undertakings on the continent of Europe.

This conſideration ſeems to have removed the objections of the other French miniſters; and accordingly a reſolution was taken to treat with the old pretender for what may be called a loan of his ſon, to be employed in a deſcent upon Britain. Count Saxe was appointed to command the expedition. This nobleman had once been in England; and having met, as he thought, with but an indifferent reception, he was willing to repay the incivility of the natives by a new viſit of a different nature. Beſides, having obſerved, that the kingdom was unprovided of ſtrong towns and fortreſſes, he had formed an idea, that it might be eaſily over-run.

The old pretender was perſuaded to ſuffer his ſon to make the experiment: the young man embraced the offer with the greateſt alacrity: the French miniſtry began to make preparations for carrying the ſcheme into immediate execution: and every thing was propoſed to be conducted with equal ſecreſy and diſpatch.

Still,

Still, however, there was one thing wanting, and that too of the utmoſt importance. The finances of France were entirely unable to ſupply the ſums that would probably be neceſſary for ſuch an expedition; but as the court of Madrid was equally concerned with that of Verſailles in the ſucceſs of the enterprize, the former undertook to advance the money.

Matters being, at length, completely ſettled, the eldeſt ſon of the pretender, now in the twenty-third year of his age, departed from Rome about the end of December; and having diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a Spaniſh courier, and being furniſhed with paſſports by cardinal Aquaviva, he travelled through Tuſcany to Genoa, from thence to Savona, where he embarked for Antibes, and proſecuting his journey to Paris, was indulged with an audience of the French king: then he repaired incognito to the coaſt of Picardy.

The Britiſh miniſtry were no ſooner informed of his arrival in France, than they at once comprehended the deſtination of the armaments, which had been prepared at Breſt and Boulogne. They therefore ſent orders to Mr. Thomſon, the Engliſh reſident at Paris, to make a remonſtrance to the French miniſtry, on the violation of

thoſe treaties, by which the pretender to the crown of Great-Britain was excluded from the territories of France. He was told in reply, that his moſt Chriſtian majeſty would not explain himſelf on that ſubject, until the king of England ſhould have given ſatisfaction on the repeated complaints which had been made to him, touching the infractions of thoſe very treaties, which had been ſo often violated by his orders.

In the month of January M. de Roqueſeuille ſailed from Breſt, directing his courſe up the Engliſh channel, with eighteen ſhips of war. They were preſently deſcried by an Engliſh cruiſer, which ran into Plymouth, and the intelligence was conveyed by land to the board of admiralty. Sir John Norris was immediately ordered to take the command of the ſquadron at Spithead, with which he ſailed round to the Downs, where he was joined by ſome ſhips of the line from Chatham, and then he found himſelf at the head of a fleet conſiderably ſtronger than that of the enemy.

Several regiments marched to the ſouthern coaſt of England: all governours and commanders were ordered to repair to their reſpective poſts: the forts at the mouth of the Thames and the Medway were put in a poſture of defence; and directions were given

to

to assemble the militia of Kent, to defend the coast in case of an invasion.

On the fifteenth day of February, the king sent a message to both houses of parliament, acquainting them, that he had received undoubted intelligence, that the eldest son of the pretender to his crown was arrived in France; that preparations were making there to invade the British dominions, in concert with disaffected persons in England; and that that invasion was to be supported by a squadron of the French men of war, which had been cruising several days in the British channel: that his majesty had therefore thought proper to communicate to his parliament an intelligence of such high importance to the security of his crown and the peace and tranquillity of his kingdoms; and he doubted not from the experienced zeal, duty, and affection of his parliament, that they would strengthen his hands and concur with him in all such measures, as should be necessary for disappointing and defeating so dangerous an attempt, and for effectually securing his person and government, and for maintaining the religion, laws, and liberties of his kingdoms.

Both houses joined in an address to his majesty declaring their indignation and abhorrence of the insolent design, that had been form-

formed againſt his kingdoms; and profeſſing their fixt and determined reſolution, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, to ſupport his perſon and government, and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in his royal houſe, in oppoſition to the pretender, and all his other enemies whatſoever.

Addreſſes of the ſame kind were preſented by the city and merchants of London, the two univerſities, the principal towns of Great-Britain, the clergy, the diſſenting miniſters, the quakers, and almoſt all the corporations and communities of the kingdom. General Wentworth was ſent over to Holland to make a requiſition of the ſix thouſand auxilliaries, which the States-general were by treaty obliged to furniſh on ſuch occaſions; and theſe were granted with the utmoſt chearfulneſs and alacrity.

As it was now evident, that the clamour raiſed againſt the Hanoverian troops had been the principal cauſe of the projected invaſion, the earl of Stair and the duke of of Marlborough, in order to evince their loyalty to his majeſty, made him a voluntary tender of their ſervices in any ſtation, which he ſhould think proper. Their offer was accepted; and the earl of Stair was reinveſted with the chief command of all the forces

forces in Great Britain. The duke of Montague was permitted to raiſe a regiment of four hundred horſe at his own expence; and orders were ſent to bring over ſix thouſand of the Britiſh troops from Flanders, in caſe the invaſion ſhould actually take place.

His majeſty was, in another addreſs from parliament, exhorted to augment his forces by ſea and land; the *Habeas Corpus* act was ſuſpended for ſix months; and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction were apprehended on ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices: a proclamation was iſſued for putting the law in execution againſt Papiſts and Non-jurors, who were commanded to retire ten miles from London; and every precaution taken, which ſeemed neceſſary for ſecuring the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom.

Mean while the French court proceeded with their preparations at Dunkirk and Boulogne, under the eye of the young pretender; and ſeven thouſand men were actually embarked. M. de Roquefeuille ſailed up the river as far as Dungeneſs, a promontory on the coaſt of Kent, after having detached M. de Barrail, with five ſhips, to haſten the embarkation at Dunkirk.

While the French admiral lay at anchor off Dungeneſs, he perceived, on the twenty-third day of February, the Britiſh fleet under

der Sir John Norris, doubling the South Foreland, from the Downs; and, though the wind was contrary, taking the opportunity of the tide of flood, to come up and engage the French ſquadron. Roqueſeuille, who little expected ſuch a viſit, was confounded when he obſerved the great ſuperiority of the Engliſh; but the tide failing, the Britiſh admiral was obliged to anchor two leagues ſhort of the enemy.

In this interval M. de Roqueſeuille called a council of war, in which it was reſolved to avoid an engagement, weigh anchor at ſun ſet, and make the beſt of their way for the place from whence they had departed. This reſolution was accordingly executed; and their eſcape was favoured by a hard gale of wind, which ſprung from the North-Eaſt, at the time of their ſetting ſail, and carried them down the channel, at the rate of four leagues an hour.

But the ſame ſtorm, which, in all probability, ſaved their fleet from deſtruction, utterly defeated the deſign of the invaſion: a great number of their tranſports were driven aſhore and ſhattered to pieces; and the reſt were ſo much damaged, that they could not be repaired for a conſiderable time. The Engliſh were now maſters of the ſea, and kept the whole French coaſt in alarm. The deſign, therefore, was totally abandoned; the

the French generals returned to Paris; and the pretender ſet out for the place of his former reſidence.

France having, by this attempt, loſt all claim to the pretences of neutrality which ſhe had hitherto profeſſed, was obliged to proceed to open hoſtilities; and, accordingly, a declaration of war was actually publiſhed at Paris, on the twentieth day of March. On the thirty-firſt of the ſame month, a like denunciation of war againſt France, was publiſhed at London, amidſt the ſhouts and acclamations of the people.

The commons of England, in order to demonſtrate their loyalty, brought in a bill, inflicting the penalties of high-treaſon upon thoſe, who ſhould maintain correſpondence with the ſons of the pretender. In the upper houſe, lord Hardwicke, the chancellor, moved, that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted, extending the pains of treaſon to the poſterity of the offenders, during the lives of the pretender's ſons. This clauſe was productive of a long and violent debate; but, at laſt, was approved by a conſiderable majority in both houſes, and the bill received the royal aſſent.

On the fifteenth day of May, his majeſty put an end to the ſeſſion, with a ſpeech, in which he obſerved, that the great preparations made by France, on the ſide of the

Auſtrian Netherlands, muſt convince all Europe of the ambitious and deſtructive views of that crown, in beginning the preſent war: that it ſhould be his care, in conjunction with his allies, to purſue the moſt proper meaſures to diſappoint theſe deſigns, and to proſecute the war in ſuch a manner, as might be moſt effectual for obtaining a ſafe and honourable peace: that his good friends, the States-General, had already, in purſuance of his requiſition, agreed to furniſh the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaties; and had given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their ſenſe, not only of the common danger, but alſo of the inſeparable connection of their intereſts with thoſe of Great-Britain; a diſpoſition which he would not fail to improve to the general good of the common cauſe: that he hoped the members of both houſes, upon their return to their reſpective countries, would be particularly careful to preſerve the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom, eſpecially at this critical conjuncture, when they were called upon by every motive of duty and intereſt, to cheriſh a more than ordinary zeal for the maintenance and defence of their religion and liberty, againſt the malicious deſigns of their enemies. *

The

* About this time died John duke of Argyle, a nobleman not more diſtinguiſhed by his military, than his

The miſcarriage of the projected invaſion was a very fortunate event for England. The ſcheme had been laid with great art and ſecrecy, and was cloſely connected with another, which, had it proved ſucceſsful, muſt have given the French the entire dominion of the ſea.

The queen of Spain, impatient of the difficulties which ſurrounded her ſon don Philip, and enraged at the detention of the French and Spaniſh ſquadrons in the harbour of Toulon, had, by promiſing to ſuſtain all the loſs that might be ſuffered in ſuch an attempt, prevailed on the court of Verſailles to agree, that the combined fleets ſhould ſail out of the harbour, and attack that of England; after which, ſhould they gain the victory, they were to aſſiſt in favouring the deſcent.

Accordingly, on the twenty-eighth day of February, they were perceived ſtanding out of the road, to the number of twenty-eight ſhips of the line: the Engliſh admiral immediately weighed from Hieres-bay; and

his political talents, whoſe character is thus drawn by Mr. Pope:

"Argyle, the ſtate's whole thunder born to wield,
"And ſhake alike the ſenate and the field."

on the eleventh, part of the fleets were engaged. Mathews attacked the Spaniſh admiral, don Navarro, whoſe ſhip, the Real, was a firſt rate, mounted with no leſs than one hundred and fourteen guns. Rear-admiral Rowley ſingled out M. de Court, who commanded the French ſquadron; the captains Cornwall, Forbes, Oſborne, and Hawke followed the example of their commanders: but vice-admiral Leſtock, with his whole diviſion, remained above five miles a-ſtern; and ſeveral captains, who were immediately under the eye of Mathews, behaved in the moſt daſtardly and puſillanimous manner.

The whole tranſaction was conducted without order or method. The French and Spaniards would willingly have avoided an engagement, as the Britiſh ſquadron was ſuperior to them, both in ſtrength and number of ſhips. M. de Court, therefore, made the beſt of his way towards the Streights mouth, with a view of joining the Breſt ſquadron: but he had orders to aſſiſt the Spaniſh fleet; and, as they ſailed heavily, he was obliged to wait for them at the hazard of maintaining a battle with the Engliſh.

Thus embarraſſed, he made ſail, and lay to, by turns; ſo that the Britiſh admiral could not engage them in proper order; and, as they outſailed him, he began to fear they

they would eſcape him altogether, ſhould he wait for vice-admiral Leſtock, who ſtill continued a-ſtern. Struck with this apprehenſion, he determined to break through the line of battle, and accordingly made the ſignal for engaging, which was not repeated by vice-admiral Leſtock, though he had hitherto repeated all the preceding ones. The fight was maintained, by the few who engaged, with great ſpirit and reſolution.

The Real being quite diſabled, and lying like a wreck upon the water, Mr. Mathews ſent a fireſhip to deſtroy her; but the expedient did not take effect. Four Spaniſh ſhips, which had been ſuffered to paſs Leſtock, attacked the fireſhip with ſuch fury, that ſhe was blown into the air before ſhe reached the Real.

One ſhip of the line, named the Poder, belonging to the Spaniſh ſquadron, ſtruck to captain Hawke, who ſent a lieutenant to take poſſeſſion of her: ſhe was afterwards retaken by the French ſquadron; but was found ſo diſabled, that they left her deſerted, and ſhe was next day burned by the order of admiral Matthews. Night coming on put an end to the action; and the admiral found his own ſhip ſo much ſhattered, that he was obliged to move his flag on board

of the Ruſſel, commanded by captain Long.

The loſs on this occaſion was very inconſiderable, except in the death of Mr. Cornwall, captain of the Marlborough, who aſſiſted the admiral in attaching the Real, and ſuſtained, for ſome time, the whole fire of that floating battery; and who, after giving repeated proofs of the moſt heroic courage, had both his legs carried off by a chain-ſhot, which put a period to his life. A noble monument was erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey, by a vote of the Britiſh parliament, and at the public expence; an honour, to which, by his gallant behaviour in this, and in ſeveral other actions, he was univerſally allowed to be juſtly entitled.

Next day, the enemy appeared to leeward, and the admiral gave chace till night, when he brought to, that he might be joined by the ſhips a-ſtern. They were obſerved again on the thirteenth, at a conſiderable diſtance, and purſued till evening. On the morning of the fourteenth, a good number of them were ſeen diſtinctly, and Leſtock, with his diviſion, had gained ground of them conſiderably by noon; but admiral Mathews diſplayed the ſignal for leaving off chace, and bore away for Port-Mahon, to repair the damage he had ſuſtained.

The

The enemy, being thus freed from all apprehenſions of the Engliſh fleet, continued their courſe towards the coaſt of Spain. M. de Court, with his diviſion, anchored in the road of Alicant; and don Navarro ſailed into the harbour of Carthagena.

Admiral Mathews, on his arrival at Minorca, accuſed Leſtock of having miſbehaved on the day of action, ſuſpended him from his office, and ſent him priſoner to England, where, in his turn, he accuſed his accuſer. Theſe two gentlemen had long entertained a moſt implacable hatred and reſentment againſt each other; and to this mutual animoſity was evidently owing the eſcape of the enemy's fleet, and the diſgrace which was now fixed upon the Engliſh arms.

Had Leſtock advanced, as he might eaſily have done, to engage the enemy, in conjunction with Mathews, the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain might have been utterly deſtroyed; or had Mathews afterwards permitted Leſtock to continue the chace, and attack the enemy, while retiring in diſorder, the ſame advantage might ſtill have been obtained: but ſuch was the irreconcileable antipathy of theſe two officers, that, rather than not gratify their private revenge, they ſacrificed their own honour, and the intereſt of their country.

Their

Their conduct, as might naturally be expected, became the ſubject of parliamentary enquiry in England. The commons preſented an addreſs to his majeſty, deſiring that a court-martial might be appointed, to try the delinquents. By this time Leſtock had preferred a charge againſt Mathews, and all the captains of his diviſion, who miſbehaved in the day of battle.

The court-martial was conſtituted and proceeded to trial. The captains Burriſh, Williams, and Ambroſe, were caſhiered: vice-admiral Leſtock was honourably acquitted; and admiral Mathews rendered incapable of ſerving for the future in his majeſty's navy. Mathews, it is true, can by no means be juſtified; but Leſtock certainly was infinitely more guilty. Yet the latter triumphed on his trial; and the former narrowly eſcaped with his life. Such are frequently the deciſions of courts-martial, which are often more guided by intereſt and prejudice, than either by reaſon or the merits of the cauſe.

Tho' Germany had been evacuated by the French, yet was not the peace of the empire reſtored. The emperor himſelf was no better than an illuſtrious beggar, ſtripped of his dominions, which were held by the queen of Hungary, and obliged to live upon a precarious penſion, which was furniſhed him by France,

France, and which was hardly ſufficient to procure him the neceſſaries of life. The forlorn condition of this unfortunate prince excited the compaſſion of divers princes: they reſented the inſolence with which the head of the empire had been treated by the court of Vienna; and they were alarmed at the encreaſing power of a family, which had formerly endangered the liberties of Europe.

Theſe conſiderations gave riſe to the treaty of Frankfort, concluded in May between the emperor, the king of Pruſſia, the king of Sweden, as landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the elector Palatine. They engaged to preſerve the conſtitutions of the empire, according to the treaty of Weſtphalia, and to ſupport the emperor in his rank and dignity. They agreed to employ their good offices either to perſuade or oblige the queen of Hungary to recognize the emperor's title, to reſtore his hereditary dominions, and to give up the atchives of the empire that were in her poſſeſſion.

They guarantied to each other their reſpective territories: the diſputes about the ſucceſſion of the late emperor they referred to the deciſion of the States of the empire; they promiſed to aſſiſt one another in caſe of being attacked; and they invited the king of Poland, the elector of Cologne, and the biſhop

biſhop of Liege to accede to this convention. So far the treaty of Franckfort had a harmleſs, and, indeed, a laudable tendency.

But ſoon after there was publiſhed, by the court of Vienna, a ſeparate article of a very different nature, and ſaid to contain the great ſecret of this alliance. It imported, that, as there was but too good reaſon to believe, that the queen of Hungary could not be perſuaded by gentle means to conſent to a peace, according to the intent of the treaty, his majeſty, the king of Pruſſia, thought it indiſpenſably neceſſary to have recourſe to ſtronger and more effectual methods; and as he was always deſirous of co-operating towards the pacification of Germany, he was, after the moſt mature reflection, firmly of opinion, that a ſhorter and more deciſive expedient could not be employed, than for him to promiſe and engage, as he did by the preſent article, to make an expedition towards conquering all Bohemia; to put his Imperial majeſty in poſſeſſion of that crown; and to guaranty it to him, his heirs, and ſucceſſors for ever: that, in return, his Imperial majeſty, touched with the moſt lively gratitude, did, for himſelf, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, give up to his Pruſſian majeſty, irrevocably and for ever, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt authentic manner, the right,

right, which he had, to the circle and town Konigſgratz, and the circle of Bunzlau and Leitmeritz, ſo that the country ſituated between Sileſia and the river Elbe, and running from the town and circle of Konigſgratz to the confines of Saxony, ſhould belong to the king of Pruſſia, and that the courſe of the Elbe ſhould be the barrier of the two States; but that the country, which was ſituated on the other ſide of that river, within Bohemia, ſhould remain to his Imperial majeſty, although it ſhould be appendant to the circles ceded to his Pruſſian majeſty, excepting the lordſhip and town of Partuwitz, and the town of Collin, which his Imperial majeſty did, from that time, give up to the king of Pruſſia. The two contracting parties farther agreed, that, after each ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of the reſpective territories mentioned in the article, they ſhould mutually guaranty them to each other for themſelves, their heirs, and ſucceſſors for ever.

Though this article was equivocally denied by the Imperial court, yet was all Europe fully convinced, that it was real and genuine; and the ſubſequent conduct of his Pruſſian majeſty ſhewed their opinion to be well founded. The great object of that prince ſeems to have been to reconcile his be-

behaviour with the good understanding which he wanted to maintain with his Britanic majesty. With this view he published a manifesto, which was extremely concise and nervous, and was afterwards printed in the London Gazette.

He there said, that the inflexibility of her Hungarian majesty was altogether inexcusable in rejecting the offers that had been made to her at Hanau, and on other occasions; nor could even the court of England be justified in the encouragement they had given her to persist in her obstinacy: that, for his own part, he could no longer remain an idle and unconcerned spectator of the troubles of Germany; but found himself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of employing force to restore the laws of the empire and the authority of the emperor: that the queen of Hungary had countenanced the shocking cruelties that had been committed in the emperor's hereditary dominions, and had even formed a design to subvert the liberty of the Germanic body: that the emperor's troops had been attacked under the cannon of neutral Imperial towns; and had been forced to quit the borders of the empire, of which their master was the undoubted head: that the queen, by declaring, as she had done, the election of the emperor to be void, and the diet of Frankfort to be illegal, had not

not only violated the Imperial dignity, but had injured all the princes electors themselves: that he had no particular quarrel with the queen of Hungary; nor did he desire any thing for himself; he only entered as an auxiliary into the war, in order to reaffert the liberties of the empire.

Such was the ſubſtance of this famous manifeſto, which was calculated with a view to induce the people and parliament of England, to withdraw their aſſiſtance from her Hungarian majeſty. That this was his intention, appeared more plainly from a reſcript, which he ſent to Andrie, his ambaſſador at London, and which that miniſter was ordered to deliver, at the ſame time with the manifeſto. From this latter piece, which was drawn up with great art and preciſion, it was eaſy to perceive, that his Pruſſian majeſty had been at infinite pains to ſtudy the ſtate of parties in England.

In one part of it, he ſaid, "I hope, however, that no judicious Engliſhman, nor "any Briton, who is zealous for the conſti-"tution of his country, can poſſibly enter-"tain the leaſt doubt with regard to the "equity of my reſolution, of which he may "eaſily convince himſelf, by barely tranſ-"porting on the theatre of England what "now paſſes on that of Germany: that, as "every true Engliſh patriot would look with

" indignation upon all ſuch intrigues, as
" ſhould be carried on in his country, to-
" wards making the now reigning family
" deſcend from the throne, in order to ad-
" vance the pretender to it, and would op-
" poſe all ſuch practices to the utmoſt of his
" power; in like manner, there is no pa-
" triot or powerful prince of the empire, that
" can behold with indifference the preſent
" ſtate of the country, or can coolly ſuffer
" another member of the empire, ſuch as
" the queen of Hungary, to endeavour to
" ſpoil, of his dignity and authority, the
" emperor lawfully elected, in order to in-
" veſt with that rank, a candidate deſtitute
" of the qualifications which are moſt eſſen-
" tial to fill the Imperial throne. As, in con-
" ſequence of the ſame principle, no Ger-
" man prince has a right to meddle with
" the internal policy of Great-Britain, nor
" the conſtitution of its government, I have
" ſome reaſon to hope, that the Engliſh na-
" tion will not meddle with the domeſtic
" affairs of the empire; and I entertain thoſe
" hopes the more confidently, becauſe Eng-
" land has no reaſon to interfere in this quar-
" rel, from any conſideration of her trade or
" commerce. And, although ſhe may have a
" greater regard for one German court than
" for another, yet, I imagine, ſhe will not
" pre-

"pretend, that ſuch powerful and reſpecta-
"ble princes, as thoſe of the empire, ſhould
"be obliged to regulate their conduct ac-
"cording to the inclinations of thoſe among
"the Engliſh, who ſtrive to make their
"countrymen enter into foreign quarrels, in
"which England can have no manner of
"concern."

The addreſſing ſubjects, inſtead of their king, in a country where the latter is inveſted with the ſole power of making peace or war, was conſidered, in England, as a very ſtrange and indecent procedure. The effects it produced were far from anſwering his Pruſſian majeſty's expectations. The people of England may ſometimes be divided about particular points of government, but they never fail to unite, as one man, in vindicating the honour of the ſovereign againſt the attacks of foreign princes.

All parties, except thoſe, who, in order to gratify their own inveterate prejudices, would have been glad to ſee their country involved in a civil war, treated the declaration of his Pruſſian majeſty, as an inſolent affront offered to the crown; and the indignation they conceived againſt it was ſo great, that a moſt violent paper war, which had lately broke out againſt the miniſters, for rejecting the terms propoſed at Hanau, was ſeen at once entirely to ſubſide.

It appeared, however, in the ſequel, that the rejection of thoſe terms was owing, not to the advice of the Britiſh miniſtry, but the unconquerable obſtinacy of her Hungarian majeſty. That princeſs had formed a deſign, either by ſecularizing ſome rich biſhops, by keeping poſſeſſion of Bavaria, or by making ſome new acquiſition, to indemnify herſelf for her ceſſion of Sileſia. She even diſclaimed, in the moſt public manner, all knowledge of what had paſſed at Hanau; and alledged, that the offers of the emperor were calculated ſolely with a view of gaining time, till he and the king of France ſhould be once more in a condition of falling, with redoubled force, upon the Auſtrian dominions.

The miniſtry of England were extremely puzzled with regard to the courſe, which they ought to purſue. The empreſs of Ruſſia was obliged, by treaty, to furniſh his Britannic majeſty with a body of twelve thouſand men; but when the lord Tyrawley, the Britiſh miniſter at Peterſburg, made a requiſition of thoſe forces, an evaſive anſwer was given to his demand.

The emperor's health was, at this time, in a very declining condition; and the court of Vienna had formed a deſign, in the event of his death, of raiſing the grand duke, the queen of Hungary's huſband, to the Imperial throne.

The

The electors of Saxony, Mentz, and Cologn, ſeemed very well inclined to favour ſuch a project; but the immenſe ſums, which England had already expended in a quarrel, which was, by many, ſuppoſed to be foreign to her intereſts, made the Britiſh miniſtry cautious of contracting any new engagements, without being ſupported by more powerful allies.

Of all the princes of the empire, the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, was the moſt capable of affording aſſiſtance to her Hungarian majeſty. This, however, could not be obtained without a conſiderable ſubſidy; and it was thought unreaſonable, that Great-Britain ſhould load herſelf with the whole of the expence. Application was made to the States-General, who promiſed to contribute one third of the ſum; but the proportion was deemed too ſmall; and it was judged more equitable, that the States ſhould pay two thirds of the ſubſidy.

Whatever opinion the reſt of Europe might have of the valour or diſcipline of the Saxon troops, certain it is, his Pruſſian majeſty held them both in the utmoſt contempt. For, though there were in Saxony, no leſs than forty thouſand regular forces, he choſe to make his invaſion of Bohemia through that electorate. True it is, he employed the

formality of demanding a free passage; but, before he could receive an answer to this demand, he entered the electorate, at the head of eighty-four thousand men, attended by a formidable train of artillery, and commanded by himself in person, and, under him, by the prince of Anhalt-Dessau, and mareschal Schwerin.

So irresistible a force would probably have made its way through all obstructions, had it met with any; but the Saxons were too wise to think of endeavouring to stop its march. At the same time another body of men, under general Marwitz, advanced through Silesia into Moravia; and, though the Austrians had taken all possible precautions to retard the progress of both armies, by destroying the roads, bridges, and provisions, the Prussians soon made themselves masters of Pardubitz and Poliebrad.

The two armies having joined on the frontiers of Bohemia, the king took up his head quarters at Peterswald, and published a declaration, importing, that he had entered that kingdom as an auxiliary to the emperor, and with a view to restore the authority of that prince, the constitution of the empire, and the peace of Germany. He promised protection to all the Bohemians, who should behave quietly and inoffensively, and deliver

up

up their arms; but threatened those who should resist his army, which he affected to call the Imperial auxiliary army, with all the rigours of military execution.

After meeting with some slight opposition from the court of Vienna, which seemed to be stunned by the rapidity of his measures, he laid siege to Prague in the beginning of September; and, though the place was defended by a garrison of thirteen thousand men under general Harsch, yet such was the fury and impetuosity of the assailants, and such the mutinous disposition of the inhabitants, that, in a few days, the governour was obliged to surrender himself and his men prisoners of war.

By this time the courts of Vienna and Versailles had mutually declared war against each other. The French king upbraided her Hungarian majesty with having rejected all the terms of accommodation that had been offered her by the emperor, and with having formed a design to carry the war into the territories of France.

In her counter-declaration, she taxed him with having infringed the most solemn engagements, with regard to the Pragmatic Sanction; with having spirited up different pretenders to lay claim to the succession of the late emperor; with having endeavoured to insti-

inſtigate the common enemy of Chriſtendom againſt her; and with having acted the incendiary in the North of Europe, that the Czarina might be prevented from aſſiſting the houſe of Auſtria, while his numerous armies overſpread the empire, and deſolated her hereditary countries. Theſe remonſtrances were literally true. The houſes of Bourbon and Auſtria have, for many centuries, been the common plagues and diſturbers of Europe.

The French king, though naturally of a pacific and unambitious temper, was prompted by his miniſtry to taſte the glory of conqueſts in the Netherlands, where he had aſſembled an army of one hundred and twenty thouſand men, provided with a very formidable train of artillery. The chief command was beſtowed upon the mareſchal count de Saxe, natural ſon to the late king of Poland, and one of the moſt fortunate generals of the age in which he lived.

The allied forces, conſiſting of Engliſh, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Auſtrians, to the number of ſeventy-ſix thouſand men, were, in the month of April, aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Bruſſels, from whence they advanced to Oudenard, and encamped behind the Schelde, being unable to ſtop the progreſs of the enemy. The French monarch, attended by the mareſchal de Noailles, a per-

a perſon equally qualified for the cabinet and the field, arrived at Liſle on the firſt day of May; and in the adjacent plain, reviewed his army.

The States General, alarmed at his preparations, had, in a conference with his ambaſſador at the Hague, expreſſed their apprehenſions, and entreated his moſt Chriſtian majeſty to deſiſt from his deſign of attacking their barrier. Theſe remonſtrances having produced no effect, they now ſent count Waſſenaer to wait upon that monarch, to inforce their former repreſentations, and renew their intreaties; but no regard was paid to their requeſt. The French king told the miniſter, that, as his moderation had hitherto ſerved no other purpoſe, than that of rendering his enemies more untractable, he was determined to proſecute the war with the utmoſt vigour.

Accordingly, his troops inveſted Menin, which, in four days, ſurrendered upon capitulation. Ypres, Courtray, Mount-Caſſel, Baileul, Rouſſelaer, Poperingen, Warneton, Commines, Warwic, Fort Knoque, and Furnes, underwent the ſame fate; and on the twenty-ninth day of June the king of France entered Dunkirk in triumph.

He had taken ſuch precautions for the ſecurity of Alſace, which was defended by con-

conſiderable armies under the command of Coigni and Seckendorf, that he thought he had nothing to fear from the Auſtrians in that quarter: beſides he had received intelligence of the king of Pruſſia's irruption into Bohemia; ſo that he reſolved to proſecute his conqueſts in the Netherlands.

But all his meaſures were diſconcerted by the ſkill and activity of prince Charles of Lorrain, who found means to paſs the Rhine, and compelled the French and Bavarian generals to retire towards Straſburgh, that they might cover that city. The Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of Lauterberg and Saverne; they ſecured the paſſes of Lorrain, and laid all the country of Lower Alſace under contribution.

The French king was no ſooner informed of the prince's having paſſed the Rhine, and penetrated into this province, than he detached a body of forty thouſand men from his army in Flanders to reinforce that under the mareſchal de Coigni; and he himſelf began his journey from the Rhine, that he might, in perſon, put a ſtop to the progreſs of the enemy; but his deſign was defeated by a ſevere diſtemper that ſeized him at Metz in Lorraine, from which, however, he ſoon after recovered.

Mean

Mean while the king of Pruſſia proceeded with amazing rapidity in the reduction of Bohemia, and had now made himſelf maſter of Tabor, Budweis, Frauenberg, and of almoſt the whole kingdom to the eaſt of the Muldau.

Theſe conqueſts, however, he was not able long to maintain. Prince Charles was recalled from the country of Alſace, and repaſſed the Rhine in the face of the French army, commanded by the mareſchals de Coigni, Noailles, and Belleiſle. Then he marched to the Danube, laid the upper Palatinate under contribution, and entering Bohemia, joined the troops under Bathiani and Merotitz.

By this time, the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, had declared in favour of her Hungarian majeſty. A convention for the mutual guaranty of their dominions had been ſigned between thoſe two powers in December; and now prince Charles of Lorrain was reinforced by twenty thouſand Saxon troops, under the command of the duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfels.

The combined army was ſuperior to that of his Pruſſian majeſty, whom they determined to attack. But he retired before them, and having evacuated all the places he had conquered in Bohemia, retreated with precipitation

cipitation into Silesia. There his troops were distributed in winter quarters; and he himself returned to Berlin, extremely mortified at the issue of the campaign.

During these transactions, count Seckendorf advancing into Bavaria, at the head of a strong army, compelled the Austrians to abandon that electorate; and the emperor regained possession of his capital, on the twenty second day of October. In August, the French army passed the Rhine at Fort Louis, and, on the thirteenth of the same month, laid siege to the strong and important city of Fribourg, defended by general Damnitz, at the head of nine thousand veterans.

The French king arrived in the camp on the eleventh day of November; and the attacks were carried on with unremitted vigour. The Austrian governor made a brave and gallant defence, and continued to hold out till the place was reduced to a heap of ruins, and one half of his garrison destroyed. At length, however, they were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war, after the trenches had been opened six and twenty days, during which they had killed above eighteen thousand of the besiegers. This conquest terminated the campaign in Germany; and the French army was cantoned along

along the Rhine, under the command of the count de Maillebois.

By the detachments drawn from the French army in Flanders, count Saxe found himself conſiderably weaker than the confederates: he therefore poſted his troops in a ſtrong camp behind the Lys and Courtray, where he remained on the defenſive, till he was joined by the count de Clermont, who commanded a ſeparate body, on the ſide of Newport.

The allies, to the number of ſeventy thouſand, croſſed the Schelde, and advanced towards Helchin; but the enemy's entrenchments being ſo ſtrong that they could not be attacked, with any proſpect of ſucceſs, they filed off in ſight of Tournay; and, on the eighth day of Auguſt, encamped in the plains of Liſle, in hopes of drawing count Saxe to a battle.

Here they continued to forage for ſeveral days, and laid the adjacent country under contribution; but they made no attempt upon Liſle itſelf, which, in all likelihood, would have ſubmitted at the firſt ſummons, had they attacked it immediately on their approach; for then it had no other garriſon than two or three battalions of militia: but count Saxe ſoon threw in a conſiderable reinforcement.

cipitation into Silesia. There his troops were distributed in winter quarters; and he himself returned to Berlin, extremely mortified at the issue of the campaign.

During these transactions, count Seckendorf advancing into Bavaria, at the head of a strong army, compelled the Austrians to abandon that electorate; and the emperor regained possession of his capital, on the twenty second day of October. In August, the French army passed the Rhine at Fort Louis, and, on the thirteenth of the same month, laid siege to the strong and important city of Fribourg, defended by general Damnitz, at the head of nine thousand veterans.

The French king arrived in the camp on the eleventh day of November; and the attacks were carried on with unremitted vigour. The Austrian governor made a brave and gallant defence, and continued to hold out till the place was reduced to a heap of ruins, and one half of his garrison destroyed. At length, however, they were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war, after the trenches had been opened six and twenty days, during which they had killed above eighteen thousand of the besiegers. This conquest terminated the campaign in Germany; and the French army was cantoned along

along the Rhine, under the command of the count de Maillebois.

By the detachments drawn from the French army in Flanders, count Saxe found himself considerably weaker than the confederates: he therefore posted his troops in a strong camp behind the Lys and Courtray, where he remained on the defensive, till he was joined by the count de Clermont, who commanded a separate body, on the side of Newport.

The allies, to the number of seventy thousand, crossed the Schelde, and advanced towards Helchin; but the enemy's entrenchments being so strong that they could not be attacked, with any prospect of success, they filed off in sight of Tournay; and, on the eighth day of August, encamped in the plains of Lisle, in hopes of drawing count Saxe to a battle.

Here they continued to forage for several days, and laid the adjacent country under contribution; but they made no attempt upon Lisle itself, which, in all likelihood, would have submitted at the first summons, had they attacked it immediately on their approach; for then it had no other garrison than two or three battalions of militia: but count Saxe soon threw in a considerable reinforcement.

The allies were unprovided of a train of battering cannon; and their commanders would not deviate from the common rules of war. Add to this, that they were divided in their opinions, and entertained an inveterate hatred and animosity against each other. General Wade, who commanded the English and Hanoverians, was a weak, irresolute, though well-meaning man. The duke d'Aremberg, the Austrian general, was proud, positive, and reserved, and studiously avoided all intercourse with the other.

After having remained some time in sight of Lisle, and made a general forage without molestation, they returned to their former camp on the Schelde, from whence they soon went into winter-quarters. Count Saxe, being freed from the neighbourhood of the allies, now quitted his lines; and, by way of retaliation for the contributions they had raised, sent out detachments to ravage the Low-Countries, to the very gates of Ghent and Bruges. The conduct of the confederate generals was severely censured in England, and ridiculed in France, not only in private conversation, but also on their public theatres, where it became the subject of farces and pantomimes.

The war in Italy was attended with various vicissitudes of fortune. Never, at any former

former period, had the prodigious power of France been more eminently diſplayed, than it was upon the preſent occaſion. Notwithſtanding the immenſe number of men which ſhe had loſt in Germany, and the great armies, which ſhe ſtill maintained in that country, ſhe was, this year, in a condition to ſend, to the aſſiſtance of Don Philip, twenty thouſand men, under the command of the prince of Conti, a young hero, who ſeemed to emulate all the military virtues of his anceſtor, the great Condé.

Don Philip had beſides, received a ſtrong reinforcement from Spain; ſo that he was now at the head of above ſixty thouſand men, who were commanded, under him, by the marquis de las Minas. Their firſt enterprize was to paſs the Var, and penetrate into Piedmont, on the ſide of Nice; but in this attempt they met with obſtacles, which nothing, but the moſt determined courage and indefatigable perſeverance, could poſſibly have ſurmounted.

The king of Sardinia continued to receive the Britiſh ſubſidy, and to adhere faithfully to the houſe of Auſtria, who had ceded to him all the territories and places ſtipulated by the treaty of Worms; and, in conſequence of this good agreement, all acceſs into Piedmont was barred, not only by the

ſtrongeſt fortifications, but likewiſe by an army of thirty thouſand men, which his Sardinian majeſty commanded in perſon.

Notwithſtanding theſe advantages, he was, at preſent, involved in conſiderable difficulties. The Britiſh fleet, having, after the engagement with the Toulon ſquadrons, repaired to Minorca, in order to refit, the ſeas were leſs ſtrictly guarded than uſual; and the Spaniards, laying hold of this opportunity, had ſupplied their army in Italy with ſtrong reinforcements.

The queen of Hungary had been perſuaded, by the biſhop of Gurk, her ambaſſador at Rome, to attempt the conqueſt of Naples and Sicily, as the only means of indemniſying herſelf for the ceſſions ſhe had made, by the treaty of Worms; and ſhe had actually declared war againſt the king of thoſe countries, who, on his ſide, received the Spaniſh army under count Gages, into his dominions, and, having renounced his neutrality, openly eſpouſed the cauſe of his father: while the Genoeſe ſeemed determined to oppoſe the execution of the treaty of Worms to the laſt extremity.

Mean while, the combined armies of France and Spain reſolved to force their way into the heart of Piedmont; but, before they could accompliſh this purpoſe, the entrench-

trenchments of Villa Franca and Montalban were to be ſtormed: and, in this attempt, they met with greater difficulties, than they had either foreſeen or expected. The precipices, the defiles, and the paſſes, which they had to overcome, it is impoſſible to deſcribe: theſe were fortifications of a very ſingular ſpecies; for here art and nature ſeemed to vie in making each other impregnable. Every rock was formed into a fortreſs; and every fortreſs was guarded by cannon, though ſeemingly inacceſſible to all kinds of artillery; nor could they be conquered, but by the utmoſt efforts of perſonal proweſs, ſupported by the moſt determined and invincible reſolution.

The young princes commanded an army well fitted for ſuch an enterprize. Though the king of Sardinia had taken every ſtep to oppoſe their progreſs; though he had in his army ſeveral Engliſh gunners, who upon this occaſion, did him excellent ſervice; though the height of the ramparts above the level was no leſs than two hundred fathoms; and though the whole was defended by a body of five thouſand men; yet, notwithſtanding all theſe obſtruction, the confederates made themſelves maſters of the Piedmonteſe batteries after a long and violent ſtruggle.

They then proceeded from rock to rock, and fought a battle on the top of each. The Piedmonteſe made a noble and gallant reſiſtance; but abſolute deſpair gave victory to the confederates; for, when once the attack was begun amidſt thoſe labyrinths of death, it was much ſafer to puſh forward than retire.

In this attempt the confederates loſt above five thouſand men; the Piedmonteſe, about one third of that number; beſides fifteen hundred, who were taken priſoners, among whom was the marquis de Suze, a natural brother to his Sardinian majeſty. The remains of the garriſon either retreated to the main army, which was commanded by that prince in perſon, or threw themſelves on board of the Engliſh fleet, which was riding at anchor in the neighbourhood of Villa Franca.

The confederates may literally be ſaid to have conquered, as yet, only bare rocks; but theſe rocks were the barriers of his Sardinian majeſty's dominions. That prince could hardly believe the event poſſible, till he ſaw the Spaniſh colours flying on the ramparts of Villa Franca. He had been promiſed a reinforcement of eight thouſand Auſtrians; but he was too well acquainted with the inconſtancy of the court of Vienna

to

to depend on their aſſiſtance. He therefore abandoned the province of Nice, and retired towards Coni.

The intention of don Philip was to penetrate through the territories of Genoa into the Milaneſe; but admiral Mathews, who hovered with a ſtrong ſquadron on that coaſt, ſent a meſſage to the republic, declaring, that, ſhould they ſuffer the confederates to paſs through their dominions, he would conſider ſuch a ſtep as a breach of their neutrality.

The ſenate, intimidated by this declaration, intreated the princes to deſiſt from their deſign; and they reſolved to chuſe another route. They turned aſide, towards Piedmont, and attacked the ſtrong poſt of Chateau Dauphinê, defended by the king of Sardinia in perſon. After a deſperate aſſault in which they loſt four thouſand men, the place was taken: the garriſon of Demont ſurrendered at diſcretion; and the whole country of Piedmont was laid under contribution.

His Sardinian majeſty thought it imprudent to hazard a battle; and therefore retreated to Salluzzo, in order to cover his capital. The confederates advanced to the ſtrong and important town of Coni, which was inveſted in the beginning of September.

Baron

Baron Leutrum, the governour, made an obſtinate reſiſtance; and the ſituation of the place was ſuch as rendered it almoſt impregnable. The king of Sardinia, being reinforced by eight thouſand Auſtrians under general Pallavicini, advanced to its relief, and a battle enſued. The action was maintained with great courage on both ſides till night, when his majeſty finding it impoſſible to force the entrenchments, retreated, in good order, to his camp at Muraſſo.

He afterwards found means to furniſh the garriſon of Coni with a ſupply of men and proviſions; and the heavy rains that fell at this period, not only retarded the ſiege, but diſpirited the beſiegers. Nevertheleſs, the princes continued to carry on the operations, notwithſtanding a dearth of proviſions, and the approach of winter, till the latter end of November, when the chevalier de Soro entered the place with ſix hundred freſh men.

The confederates were no ſooner informed of this circumſtance, than they abandoned the enterprize; and leaving their ſick and wounded to the mercy of the Piedmonteſe, returned to Demont. Having deſtroyed the fortifications of this place, they retreated with great precipitation to Dauphiné, and were dreadfully harraſſed by the Vaudois

dois and light troops in the ſervice of his Sardinian majeſty, who once more recovered poſſeſſion of Piedmont.

The campaign was equally active and equally indeciſive in other parts of Italy. The king of Naples, having aſſembled an army, joined count Gages, and publiſhed a manifeſto in vindication of his conduct, which was a direct violation of the neutrality he had promiſed to maintain. He ſaid, that his moderation had not been properly valued by the courts of London and Vienna; that his frontiers was threatened with the calamities of war; and that the queen of Hungary had even formed a deſign to invade his dominions.

This charge was but too well founded. The emiſſaries of the houſe of Auſtria had endeavoured to raiſe a rebellion in Naples, which prince Lobkowitz was ordered to favour by an invaſion. This general was encamped at Civita Caſtellana, within twenty-five miles of Rome, when, in the month of June, the Spaniards and Neapolitans advanced to Velitri.

While the two armies lay in ſight of each other, Prince Lobkowitz detached a large body of forces under count Brown, who made an irruption into the province of Abruzzo, where he diſperſed a manifeſto, in

in which the queen of Hungary exhorted the Neapolitans to ſhake off the Spaniſh yoke, and return to their allegiance to the houſe of Auſtria. This ſtep, however, produced very little effect; and the Auſtrian detachment retired at the approach of the duke de Vieuville with a ſuperior number of forces.

In Auguſt the ſame general at the head of another detachment ſurpriſed Velitri in the night; and the king of the two Sicilies with the duke of Modena were in the utmoſt danger of being taken priſoners. They eſcaped by a poſtern with great difficulty, and repaired to the quarters of count Gages, who was then going the rounds of the camp.

That general was no ſooner informed of the attempt, than he rallied the fugitives, diſpelled the pannic and confuſion which had begun to prevail among his troops, and made diſpoſitions for cutting off the retreat of the Auſtrians. Count Brown, finding himſelf in danger of being intercepted, thought proper to ſecure his retreat, which he effected with great art and gallantry, carrying off a prodigious booty.

Two thouſand Spaniards are ſuppoſed to have fallen in this action; and eight hundred were taken, together with ſome ſtandards

dards and colours. The Auſtrians loſt above ſix hundred men; and general Navati, the ſecond in command, fell into the hands of the enemy: but the exploit was attended with no conſequence of importance. The heats of the Autumn proved ſo fatal to the Auſtrians, that prince Lobkowitz ſaw his army mouldering away, without any poſſibility of being recruited: beſides the country was ſo exhauſted, that he could no longer procure ſubſiſtence.

Urged by theſe conſiderations, he reſolved to accompliſh a retreat. On the eleventh day of November, he decamped from Faiola, paſſed under the walls of Rome, croſſed the Tyber without oppoſition, and had broke down the bridges, juſt as the vanguard of the Spaniards and Neapolitans appeared. Seven hundred of his rear-guard, however, were taken with count Soro, who commanded them at Nocera; and his army ſuffered greatly by deſertion. Nevertheleſs, he continued his retreat with equal ſkill and expedition, croſſed the mountains of Gubio, and arrived in the eſtates of Bologna and Romagna.

During all thoſe military tranſactions, pope Benedict, the fourteenth, obſerved a moſt prudent neutrality. He had, but a few days before, moſt graciouſly received a viſit from the

the Auſtrian general; and he now heard, with equal joy and benedictions, of the arrival of his Sicilian majeſty. That prince, having viewed the chief curioſities of Rome, returned to Naples, leaving ſome of his troops under the command of count Gages. The ſeaſon for action being now finiſhed, the Auſtrians were put into winter-quarters at Imola, and the Spaniards and Neapolitans at Terni and Viterbo.

After the engagement at Toulon, nothing of importance was performed by the Britiſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean; and, indeed, the naval power of Great-Britain was, during this ſummer, altogether inactive. On the fifteenth day of June, commodore Anſon returned from his voyage of three years and nine months, in which he had ſurrounded the terraqueous globe.

We have already obſerved, that in September 1740, he ſailed, with a ſmall ſquadron, to the South-ſea, in order to attack the Spaniſh ſettlements of Chili and Peru. Two of his large ſhips, the Severn and Pearl, having been ſeparated from him in a ſtorm, before he had doubled cape Horn, had put into Rio de Janeiro, on the coaſt of Braſil, from whence they returned to Europe.

A frigate, named the Wager, commanded by captain Cheap, was ſhipwrecked on the deſolate

deſolate iſland of Socoro, in the South-ſea; but the crew, to the number of an hundred, were all of them ſaved. Imagining, however, that the authority of their officers had determined with the loſs of the ſhip, they began to mutiny, and, having confined the captain, and converted the long-boat into a ſchooner, eighty of them actually ſet ſail for Rio Grande, on the coaſt of Braſil, where, after their number had been more than one half diminiſhed by ſickneſs, they at laſt arrived, in the month of January, 1742.

Cheap, with the ſmall number who remained behind, found means to be conveyed to Chiloe, from thence to Valparaiſo, and afterwards to St. Jago, the capital of Chili. There they continued for upwards of a year, and, to the honour of the Spaniards, were treated with great humanity, till, at length, a cartel being ſettled between the two nations, they were permitted to return to their own country.

Mr. Anſon, having undergone a dreadful tempeſt, which diſperſed his fleet, arrived at the iſland of Juan Fernandez, where he was joined by the Glouceſter, a ſhip of the line, the Tryal ſloop, and the Anna pink, loaded with proviſions. Theſe were the only remains of his ſquadron. He made prize of ſeveral veſſels: took and burned the little

town of Paita, where he found a good deal of plunder; ſet ſail from the coaſt of Mexico, for the Philippine iſles; and, in their paſſage, the Glouceſter was abandoned and ſunk. The other veſſels had been deſtroyed for want of men to navigate them; ſo that nothing now remained, but the commodore's own ſhip, the Centurion, and that but very indifferently manned; for the crews had been horribly thinned by ſickneſs.

Incredible were the miſeries and hardſhips they ſuffered from the ſhattered condition of the ſhip, and the ſcorbutic diſorder, which had broke out among them, when they reached the plentiful iſland of Tinian, where they were ſupplied with the neceſſary refreſhments. Thence they directed their courſe to the river of Canton in China, where the commodore ordered the ſhip to be ſheathed, and found means to procure a reinforcement of ſailors.

He pretended to the Chineſe, that he was bound for Batavia; but his real deſign was to wait for the rich annual ſhip that ſails between Acapulco in Mexico, and Manilla, one of the Philippine iſlands. In hope of intercepting her, he ſet ſail from Canton, and ſteered his courſe back to the coaſt of Samal, in the neighbourhood of cape Eſpiritu Santo, where ſhe actually fell into his hands,

hands, after a ſhort, but vigorous engagement.

She was called Nueſtra Signora de Cabadonga, mounted with forty guns, manned with five hundred ſailors, and loaded with treaſure and effects to the value of four hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. With this prize he returned to Canton, from whence he proceeded to the cape of Good Hope, and having, by favour of a fog, eſcaped a fleet of French ſhips, arrived at Spithead in ſafety.

In July, Sir John Balchen, an admiral of great valour and experience, ſailed from Plymouth with a ſtrong ſquadron, in order to attack the French fleet at Breſt, under the command of M. de Rochambault. In the bay of Biſcay, he was overtaken by a violent ſtorm that diſperſed his ſhips, and drove them up the Engliſh channel.

Admiral Stewart, with the greater part of them, returned to Spithead; but Sir John Balchen's own ſhip, the Victory, mounted with a hundred and ten guns, and eſteemed the fineſt firſt rate in Europe, foundered at ſea; and this brave commander periſhed, with all his officers, volunteers, and crew, amounting to eleven hundred choice ſeamen.

On the ninth day of December, the mareſchal duke de Belleiſle, and his brother,

happened, in their way to the Imperial court, to halt at the village of Elbingrade, dependent on the electorate of Hanover. There they were arreſted by the bailiff of that place, and conducted, as priſoners to Oſterode; from whence they were removed to Stade on the Elbe, and thence brought over to England. They reſided at Windſor, till the enſuing year, when they were allowed the benefit of the cartel, which had been ſettled between Great Britain and France at Frankfort; and releaſed accordingly, after they had been treated by the Engliſh nobility with that reſpect and hoſpitality, which was due to their rank and merit.

A ſimilar incident happened about this time to the earl of Holderneſs, who had been lately ſent ambaſſador to the republic of Venice, in order to perſuade them to perſiſt in the neutrality, which they had prudently embraced, and to which they continued faithfully to adhere.

When he was within two poſts of Nuremberg, he was ſtopped by a party of Imperialiſts, who deſired him to accompany them to their commanding officer, the count de St. Germain. His lordſhip refuſed to comply with their requeſt; but contented himſelf with ſending a letter to the count, complaining of the inſult that had been offered

to his character, by a power with whom his maſter was not at war.

The French general replied, that he was at full liberty to proceed on his journey, provided he would give a letter of reverſal, promiſing to return and ſubmit to his arreſt, in caſe the Imperial court ſhould adjudge him to be a priſoner of war. The earl agreed to this propoſal; and the affair being communicated to the Imperial court, the emperor diſapproved of the whole tranſaction, and ordered the letter of reverſal to be returned to his excellency, and commanded the officer, who had ſtopped him, to wait on his lordſhip, and aſk his pardon.

The ill ſucceſs of the laſt campaign had excited great diſcontents in England; and though ſome ſmall advantages had been gained by ſea, yet, as theſe contributed chiefly to inrich individuals, the public clamour was not in the leaſt abated. Lord Carteret, who was the prime miniſter, and who, in conſequence of his mother's death, was now earl of Granville, frankly communicated the ſchemes he had concerted, but confeſſed at the ſame time, that, without money, he could not carry them into execution. Thoſe in the miniſtry, on the other hand, who had credit ſufficient to raiſe the money, thought it unreaſonable that that

credit ſhould be endangered by any thing left to the management of another, who, in fact, had engroſſed the whole power of the cabinet, and left nothing to the other members, except the bare merit of not oppoſing his majeſty's intentions.

They perceived, that the treaty of Worms had given umbrage to ſome of the friendly powers of Europe; and that as the aſſiſtance of his Poliſh majeſty, was ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary to the queen of Hungary, it would be impolitic to proceed to extremities with the king of Naples, who had married that prince's daughter.

They knew that the merchants in general were extremely averſe from erecting his Sardinan majeſty into a maritime power; and they ſaw that the nation was very uneaſy on account of the money to be paid for Final; the rather as it was expreſsly ſtipulated in treaty, that it ſhould be paid neither by the king of Sardinia nor the queen of Hungary. They thought that too little reſpect had been ſhewn to his Pruſſian majeſty; and, in a word, they were of opinion, that nothing could be more deſirable for Great Britain, than a ſafe and equitable peace; an advantage, which they were not likely to obtain from the meaſures that had been formed in the cabinet.

They

They acknowledged, at the ſame time, that if the war was to be carried on, in favour of her Hungarian majeſty, it ought to be proſecuted in the moſt vigourous manner; and that, for this purpoſe, a general ought to be employed, who might be above all dread of miniſterial power, and poſſeſſed of ſufficient authority to direct the allies in all their operations. This poſt they intended to beſtow upon the duke of Cumberland, who had given unqueſtionable proofs, not only of his courage, but likewiſe of his knowledge in the military art.

They further ſuggeſted, that the crown ought to deprive itſelf of the ſervice of none of its ſubjects; and that a door ſhould be opened for ſuch a general comprehenſion, as ſhould carry the appearance of unanimity, and thereby ſilence all clamours in the nation.

With this view Mr. Pelham propoſed, that thoſe gentlemen in the oppoſition, of whoſe integrity the public had the beſt opinion, ſhould be admitted into the government: and he frankly owned, that, without unanimity in parliament, he could not anſwer for the neceſſary ſupplies. At the ſame time, he obſerved, that every particular department of buſineſs ſhould be left to the board, to which it was, by the conſtitution, entruſted: that

that the affairs of the army ſhould be committed entirely to the direction of the duke, thoſe of the navy to the commiſſioners of the admiralty; and that no ſubject, who was a ſervant of the crown, ſhould undergo any cenſure for his behaviour in parliament. He added, that, if this ſyſtem was adopted, he ſhould be among the foremoſt to vote for ſupporting, with the utmoſt vigour, the meaſures, which his majeſty had concerted.

The miniſter could eaſily perceive the drift of this whole plan. The ſcheme itſelf was ſo wiſe, ſo noble, and ſo conſtitutional, that he could not oppoſe it with any ſhow of decency; but he frankly declared, that he plainly foreſaw, that his continuance in the miniſtry muſt tend to the prejudice of his majeſty's ſervice.

He therefore reſigned the ſeals as ſecretary of ſtate, which were immediately beſtowed upon the earl of Harrington. The duke of Bedford was appointed firſt lord of the admiralty; and the earl of Cheſterfield, lord lieutenant of Ireland. The lords Gower and Cobham were re-eſtabliſhed in their former offices; Mr. Lyttleton was admitted as a commiſſioner of the treaſury: even Sir John Hynd-Cotton was favoured with a place at court; and Sir John Philips ſat at the board of

of trade and plantations, though he ſoon after renounced that employment.*

The parliament aſſembling on the twenty-ſeventh day of November, his majeſty, in his ſpeech to both houſes, told them, that it was with great ſatisfaction he met them, particularly at ſo critical a conjuncture, when the ſtate of affairs abroad required their moſt ſerious conſideration: that the events of the laſt ſummer had been ſo various, and ſome things had fallen out, in the courſe of it, ſo much to the detriment of the common cauſe, that great attention muſt be given to thoſe particulars, and proper meaſures taken for preventing or removing the ill conſequences that might thence enſue: that he had, in purſuance of their repeated advice, exerted his endeavours for the ſupport of the houſe of Auſtria, and in proſecution of the juſt and neceſſary war in which he was engaged: that the queen of Hungary had ſhewn the greateſt con-

* In June died the celebrated Mr. Pope, who, though not the greateſt genius, was certainly the moſt pleaſing poet, that this, or, perhaps any other country ever produced. In October the old dutcheſs of Marlborough reſigned her breath in the eighty-fifth year of her age; poſſeſſed of an immenſe fortune, which ſhe had acquired by her intereſt with the Whigs, though to the day of her death, ſhe was ſtrongly attached to the family of Stuart.

conſtancy and reſolution; and the king of Poland, agreeable to his engagements with that princeſs, had ſent a conſiderable body of troops to her aſſiſtance: that the king of Sardinia, with a magnanimity and firmneſs ſuperior to the greateſt difficulties, had, with the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh fleet, reſiſted the combined forces of France and Spain that had been ſent againſt him; and at laſt happily defeated an enterprize, formed for his ruin, and for the reduction of Italy and moſt of the ports in the Mediterranean, under the power of the houſe of Bourbon: that, though the event of the laſt campaign had not anſwered his majeſty's wiſhes, yet the vaſt deſigns of his enemies, built upon new intrigues and alliances, and a freſh addition of ſtrength, had not hitherto proved ſucceſsful, and would, he hoped, by the bleſſing of God, and the mutual and united vigour of Great-Britain and her allies, be finally diſappointed: that, in conjunction with his allies, and with their effectual aſſiſtance, and the ſupport of his parliament, he was fully determined to carry on the war in ſuch a manner, as might be moſt conducive to that important end, at which he had ever aimed, a ſafe and honourable peace; the rather, as he was firmly reſolved never to abandon his allies, nor to neglect any ſecu-

rity

rity that could poſſibly be obtained for the religion, liberties, and commerce of his kingdoms: that, with this view, he had always inſiſted, and was ſtill inſiſting, with his allies, particularly the States-General of the United Provinces, to fix the certain proportions of force and expence, to be furniſhed, by each of the confederates, in the proſecution of the war: and, in a word, that, towards accompliſhing all theſe ſalutary purpoſes, nothing could be more effectual than the unanimity and diſpatch of his parliament in conducting the public buſineſs.

Addreſſes of thanks being preſented by both houſes, the commons proceeded to conſider the ſupply; and it now appeared that the new miniſters would purſue the very ſame meaſures, which had been adopted by their predeceſſors. Though the national debt had been encreaſed about nine millions ſince the commencement of the war, the commons voted ſix millions and a half for the ſervice of the enſuing year, to be raiſed by the land, the malt, and ſalt taxes, the ſinking fund, and an additional duty on wines.

In January the earl of Cheſterfield ſet out for the Hague, with the character of ambaſſador extraordinary, to perſuade, if poſſible, the States-general to become parties in

in the war. About the same time a quadruple alliance was signed at Warsaw, by the queen of Hungary, the king of Poland, and the maritime powers. By this treaty, the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, confirmed and renewed the guaranty of the Pragmatic Sanction, and promised to support it with all his forces. It was further stipulated, that, as the kingdom of Bohemia was actually attacked, his Polish majesty should send to its defence, an army of thirty thousand auxiliary troops: that his Britannic majesty and the States-General should pay to that prince, an annual subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling; two thirds to be furnished by Great-Britain, and one third by the United Provinces: that, as soon as Bohemia and Saxony should be free from danger, his Polish majesty should march ten thousand men to the Netherlands, or to any other place within the empire, which the king of Great-Britain and the States-General should think most proper; for which a subsidy of ninety thousand pounds should be continued to be paid, according to the former proportions: that if, in consequence of these measures, his Polish majesty should draw a war upon himself, he should be supported by all his allies: that no peace should be made without his consent, and without pro-

procuring for him proper ſatisfaction: and that the empreſs of Ruſſia, the republic of Poland, and all the other powers of Europe, ſhould be invited to accede to this treaty, which was to continue in force even after the war was concluded. *

The buſineſs of the Britiſh parliament being now finiſhed, the ſeſſion was cloſed on the ſecond day of May; and the king, having appointed a regency, immediately ſet out for his German dominions. To give the greater weight to the earl of Cheſterfield's negociation at the Hague, he ordered the baron Schwigeldt, his Hanoverian miniſter in Holland, to declare, that, perſiſting in his deſign of continuing, and even redoubling, his efforts for the defence of the common cauſe, and for the ſupport of the ſtag-

* In the ſpring of this year, died Robert, earl of Orford, formerly Sir Robert Walpole, and late prime miniſter. Though he had had the management of the public treaſure for a longer time than, perhaps, any other man, yet his circumſtances were far from being affluent. He was liberal in his diſpoſition; and ſo agreeable and engaging were his manners, that, notwithſtanding the reſignation of his places, he never loſt a friend. Theſe adhered to him with ſo much fidelity, that, had he been fond of returning into power, he might eaſily, in the late divided ſtate of parties, have recovered his former influence.

gering ſyſtem of Europe, he was reſolved to take part directly, as elector, in the plan of operations which was to be concerted with Holland, and to furniſh to it his contingent of German troops, independent of the ſuccours, which he propoſed to give to her Hungarian majeſty: that, beſides, he would give orders for the march of another body, which ſhould be employed as neceſſity ſhould require: that, with regard to the electoral troops, which were to join the allies upon the Rhine, they ſhould act either ſeparately or jointly, in the Low Countries, or in the empire, as ſhould be agreed on between him and their High-Mightineſſes: that, for theſe reaſons, his Britannic majeſty, as elector of Hanover, demanded to be admitted and acknowledged upon the footing of a principal contracting party, in any thing that ſhould be concerted againſt the common enemy: and that he had furniſhed the ſaid baron de Schwigeldt with the neceſſary and full powers to aſſiſt at the conferences, which the allies ſhould hold at the Hague, for their mutual ſecurity and defence.

Nothing could be more generous and diſintereſted than this declaration of his Britannic majeſty, whoſe magnanimity was the more remarkable, as the events of the laſt campaign had proved ſo unfavourable to the

the houſe of Auſtria. Maillebois was ſtill in Germany at the head of a numerous army, with which he overawed the neutral princes, and oppreſſed the friends of her Hungarian majeſty.

The revenues of that princeſs were greatly exhauſted by the expence ſhe had incurred in maintaining her forces. Her loſs of territories in Sileſia and Flanders was far from being compenſated by the advantages ſhe had gained; and the ſubſidies ſhe received from Great-Britain, however conſiderable, were altogether unequal to her neceſſities.

France, on the other hand, ſeemed to grow in power, in proportion as her difficulties encreaſed. The armies, which ſhe now brought into the field, though not ſo great as her creatures pretended, were more numerous and better appointed than any which ſhe had ever before employed; and both her king and her generals had been encouraged, by the incidents of the laſt campaign, to conceive a contempt for the forces of the allies. The money they had received from Spain, and the funds they had invented for increaſing the royal revenue, had enabled them to make great preparations to continue the war another campaign, under the preſſure of unſupportable burdens.

But, notwithſtanding theſe favourable circumſtances, the death of the emperor, which happened in January, entirely diſconcerted their plan of politics, and diſſolved the league of Frankfort, which had hitherto ſerved them as an excellent pretext for proſecuting their ambitious purpoſes.

The young elector of Bavaria was only in the ſeventeenth year of his age; and though ſome of the French miniſtry were for making him a candidate to ſucceed his father, yet Tencin, who had moſt influence, diſapproved of the propoſal, and alledged that the war ought to be carried on with vigour in Flanders, where the French had already the ſuperiority, and where alone they were ſure of meeting with uninterrupted ſucceſs.

This opinion, as it was moſt rational, was moſt agreeable to the ſentiments of his maſter, as likewiſe to thoſe of the young elector, who, nevertheleſs, continued to receive a ſubſidy from France.

The king of Poland was next pitched upon, as the moſt proper perſon to be raiſed to the Imperial throne. Application was therefore made to this prince by the French miniſtry, and part of the ſpoils of the Auſtrian ſucceſſion was offered him as an encouragement. But his Poliſh majeſty, though by no means void of ambition, was far from

from reliſhing the propoſal. He had ſeen, in the perſon of the late emperor, a moſt tragical inſtance of French deluſion; and his miniſter, count Bruhl, repreſented the difficulty, if not impoſſibility, of poſſeſſing, at once, the crown of Poland, and the Imperial dignity. He therefore civilly declined the offer, continued to receive the Britiſh ſubſidy, and adhered invariably to his former alliance.

The king of Pruſſia was the next party in the treaty of Frankfort; and, notwithſtanding his late diſaſters, he had recruited his armies with incredible diſpatch, and might ſtill be an able and uſeful ally to the French nation. But they were ſenſible, that, by ſuffering prince Charles to repaſs the Rhine, and deprive him of all his conqueſts in Bohemia, they had incurred his higheſt reſentment and indignation.

Convinced, therefore, that they could no longer depend on the friendſhip of this monarch, they took an opportunity, ſoon after the emperor's death, to declare, that, as they conſidered the treaty of Frankfort as now diſſolved, they were willing to agree to propoſals for a general pacification, and that they were determined to take no ſhare in the enſuing election of an emperor.

This pacific declaration was far from inſpiring her Hungarian majeſty with the ſame ſentiments. She ſtill imagined ſhe ſhould be able, at laſt, to dethrone the king of Naples, to recover Sileſia, and beat the French in Flanders. Add to this, that the court of Spain inſiſted upon the ſettlement of don Philip in Italy; and this they were the more encouraged to do, as the French king had lately given his daughter to that prince in marriage. Such were the reaſons, which at this time prevented the concluſion of a general peace in Europe.

The people of England were, by no means, averſe from trying the event of another campaign. His majeſty's engagements with the queen of Hungary were as ſtrong, if not ſtronger, than ever. The nation had been conſiderable gainers by the war at ſea, and but very inconſiderable loſers by land.

But what had the chief weight in determining their judgment, was, that ſhould a peace be concluded at preſent, the reduction of the French power, which had been the principal motive for England's commencing hoſtilities, muſt be left unaccompliſhed; and that ambitious people would not fail to embrace the firſt opportunity of renewing the war, with greater advantages than thoſe, of which they were, at preſent, poſſeſſed.

Influ-

Influenced by these considerations, the allies resolved to make their utmost efforts in opposing the French in the Austrian Netherlands, of which the latter had determined to make an entire conquest. The French army amounted to seventy-six thousand men, attended by a formidable train of artillery: that of the allies exceeded not fifty-three thousand.

The duke of Cumberland, as commander in chief, arrived at the Hague, on the seventh day of April, and, after holding a conference with the States, he posted to Brussels, where he found prince Waldec, commander of the Dutch troops, and the mareschal count Konigsegg, an Austrian general.

The French king seemed determined to stake his crown on the fate of the campaign, and he accordingly repaired to the camp in person. The Dauphin, though he had been married to the second infanta of Spain, but in the preceding February, could not be dissuaded from accompanying his father. The nobility, who attended them, seemed to have no other ambition than that of demonstrating their profound resignation to the will of their sovereign; and the mareschal duke de Noailles, notwithstanding his seniority and high quality, was proud to command under

under count Saxe, who was at once a foreigner and a Proteſtant.

It was chiefly upon the opinion, which the world entertained of the abilities of this great general, that the French founded their hopes of ſucceſs. He continued, for ſome time, to amuſe the allies with feints, marches, and counter-marches; but, at laſt, on the twenty-ſeventh day of April, he ſat down before Tournay, on the river Schelde, which was defended by a garriſon of eight thouand men, and ſuppoſed to be one of the ſtrongeſt places of the Dutch barrier.

The duke of Cumberland was no ſooner informed of this incident, than he reſolved to march to the relief of the place. With this view he advanced to Soignies, his right extending to Bougnies, and his left to Moubray, within muſket-ſhot of the enemy. Mareſchal Saxe had foreſeen the intention of the allies, and beſides he had heard; that the duke of Cumberland was determined to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to retrieve the glory of the Britiſh arms, which had been tarniſhed by the inactivity of the laſt campaign. By ſome delays, which are frequently unavoidable in the councils of confederate armies, Saxe had found time to make the moſt excellent diſpoſition, by intrenchments

ments and batteries, in which he was assisted by the nature of the ground,

The two armies were separated by a rivulet, which lay on the left of the allies and the right of the French; which last were possessed of Antoin, where a most dreadful battery was erected. In their center was another battery of the same kind; and before them lay the village of Fontenoy, intrenched, and most formidably fortified. The intermediate space between the two armies, was a gently rising ground, which the allies had to ascend, and which the French had intersected with lines, that were filled with troops; while Barri wood, which lay on their left, was secured by the like fortifications.

The station of the French king was at the bridge of Calonne, which in case of a defeat, he could easily repass, and which was defended with entrenchments, well mounted with cannon, and supported with the flower of his nobility and army. In a word never was attack made under more disadvantageous circumstances than that of the allies upon the French forces, and never was army better secured than that of the French, being surrounded with no fewer than two hundred and sixty-six pieces of artillery, all of them mounted, and pointed against the confederates.

The

The firſt object of the allies was to drive the enemy from all their little poſts, ſo as to be able to get into the plain; and this ſervice was allotted to the Engliſh. Accordingly, on the thirtieth day of April, ſix battalions, and twelve ſquadrons, with five hundred pioneers, ſix pieces of cannon, and ten haubitzers, were detached from each wing for that purpoſe; and after an obſtinate ſtruggle, the exploit was happily accompliſhed: the enemy were diſlodged from all their poſts, and repulſed to the heights, near their camp, where they drew up afreſh, and began to form new intrenchments. The confederate generals then went upon the ground, from which the French had been driven, and having carefully ſurveyed it, came to a reſolution to attack the enemy early next morning, which was the firſt day of May.

The right wing was compoſed of Engliſh and Hanoverians; and theſe were ordered to form in four lines before the village of Vizon. The left wing, conſiſting of Dutch and Auſtrians, was commanded to advance in three columns; the firſt to march by the village of Vizon; the ſecond through the heart of it; and the third to ſtretch into the plain between Fontenoy and Antoin: Prince Waldeck having undertaken to attack the former of theſe places.

In

In order to facilitate theſe operations, the duke of Cumberland commanded Brigadier Ingoldſby, with four battalions, and three ſix pounders, to attack a fort in the front of the village of Vizon, which was mounted with cannon. Lieutenant-general Sir James Campbell was ordered to cover the infantry of the right wing commanded by lieutenant-general Sir John Ligonier; and Sir James had inſtructions to extend himſelf along the plain, from the wood towards the village of Fontenoy; an expedient which would have greatly favoured prince Waldeck's attack: but the ſucceſs of the whole depended chiefly upon Ingoldſby's carrying the fort of Vizon.

The brigadier had orders to take an Hanoverian regiment along with him, and as that lay at ſome diſtance, he was under a neceſſity of waiting for it. This gave the enemy an opportunity to ſtrengthen the fortifications about the fort, in conſequence of which the brigadier was obliged to conſult with his officers, in what manner the fort ſhould be attacked; and to this delay, was, in a great meaſure, owing the ill ſucceſs of the day.

Mean while, Sir James Campell's leg was carried off by a cannon ball, which put an end to his life. By this accident, and the dreadful fire made by the enemy, the Engliſh infantry under Sir John Ligonier were left

ex-

expoſed, but were, nevertheleſs, formed with incredible diſpatch: and the duke of Cumberland, putting himſelf at their head, marched up to attack the left wing of the French at Antoin; while prince Waldeck, with the Hanoverians, and twelve Dutch battalions, moved, at the ſame time, to aſſault Fontenoy.

Hiſtory, perhaps, cannot furniſh an inſtance of a more intrepid or a better conducted attack, than that which was made by the duke of Cumberland upon Antoin. Notwithſtanding the incredible fire of the French, which ſwept off whole ranks at a time, both officers and men advanced as if they had been invulnerable, and poured in their fire upon the enemy at the diſtance of thirty paces.

The fury of their attack broke the French infantry, who were obliged to quit the field, and retire behind the fort and the village. Upon this the French generals ordered their cavalry to advance, while their infantry, which had been formed anew, opened a concealed battery, which deſtroyed the Engliſh in greater numbers than ever.

Notwithſtanding theſe diſadvantages, had Ingoldſby's attack upon Vizon ſucceeded, the Engliſh muſt have gained a complete victory; or, had the Dutch, under prince Waldeck, done their duty, the French king and his ſon would, in all probability, have been

been taken priſoners. But the duke being obliged to advance through a hollow way, commanded by the fort, which Ingoldſby ſhould have ſtormed, the Engliſh were thereby expoſed to all the fire from that battery, as well as to a great number of croſs fires, which plied them on all hands, and did prodigious execution.

With regard to prince Waldeck, he has never been accuſed of being either deficient in courage or conduct; but the Dutch behaved with the moſt ſhameful puſillanimity, and, inſtead of ſupporting the Auſtrians in the attack, fled almoſt at the firſt diſcharge, and retired from the field with the utmoſt precipitation.

The duke, thus ſurrounded with the engines of death on all hands, ordered his men to file off towards Fontenoy and the fort near the wood; but here the enemy's fire was almoſt as hot as ever, and the troops fell into ſome confuſion. His royal highneſs, however, ſoon formed them again, and again advanced to the attack; and this was made in ſuch good order, and with ſuch intrepidity, that the braveſt troops of France were driven off the field.

Mareſchal Saxe, obſerving the cool and determined behaviour of the Engliſh, and that neither the fire from his troops nor bat-

teries was able to disorder them, or prevent them from advancing, sent a message to the French king and the dauphin, desiring them to repass the bridge of Calonne.

It is but doing justice to these princes to acknowledge, that their courage saved their troops from a total defeat. They had been on horseback since seven in the morning, and had exerted themselves with great activity, not only in animating, but in forming their men. They now declared, that, let the event be what it would, they were firmly resolved not to repass the bridge; and though many balls flew constantly about them, they continued to give orders with great presence of mind.

Mean while the English continued to press on, and the more they advanced, the more the ground straitened, and consequently the more deep and impenetrable their column grew. They had now an opportunity of returning the fire of the French, and the execution they did with their musquets was equally dreadful and incredible. Had they been able to have made themselves masters of Fontenoy, which now lay upon their right, the battle must have decided in their favour; but as the French made their greatest efforts on that quarter, and the Dutch had desisted from the attack on the front of the village,

the

the Engliſh were obliged to advance; and this they did with ſuch ſurprizing reſolution, that they puſhed whole ſquadrons againſt the place were the French king and the dauphin were poſted; and theſe two princes were, for ſome time, ſeparated by the crowds of thoſe, who betook themſelves to flight.

The numbers of noblemen and officers who flew to their king's aſſiſtance, occaſioned the ſlaughter to fall heavy upon them. Battalions upon battalions, and ſquadrons upon ſquadrons, preſented themſelves before the Engliſh; but they were as often obliged to retire with the loſs of their braveſt men.

At laſt a reinforcement of troops arrived from Doway; but theſe, like the others, were forced to give way; and while Saxe was obſerving the ſituation of Fontenoy, the attack from the French ſoon became promiſcuous and irregular, while the Engliſh continued to keep up their fire with as much ſteadineſs as if no danger had been near.

The mareſchal now began to think in good earneſt of effecting a retreat. Perceiving that his maſter was in danger of being ſurrounded, he ordered the troops, that were poſted in Antoin, to evacuate the place, and repair to the bridge. The Dutch, upon this, might have eaſily taken poſſeſſion of

Antoin; but the beſt part of them had fled from the field of battle, and ſuch of them as remained, were at too great a diſtance to know any thing of the matter.

The Engliſh infantry were altogether unſupported by cavalry, theſe laſt being prevented from joining them by the fire from Vizon as well as Fontenoy; but they little imagined that the enemy in this laſt place had now expended their whole ſtock of ball, and were obliged, at preſent, to fire only with powder.

The French, who believed, that the Engliſh were apprized of this circumſtance, had determined to retire to the bridge of Calonne, and there to make their laſt ſtand; the rather as the houſhold troops were ſtill unbroken and a good number of regiments had ſuſtained little damage.

But while they were preparing to execute their purpoſe, count Saxe ordered four pieces of cannon to be planted in the front of the Engliſh column, and an attack to be made upon it from both ſides at once. This new aſſault put an end to the diſpute. The Engliſh being mowed in front by the fire of the artillery, and aſſailed on both flanks with irreſiſtible fury, were no longer able to maintain their ground; and their ranks being diſordered, the houſhold troops, the guards, and

and Mouſquetairs, broke in upon them, and rendered it neceſſary to think of a retreat.

Accordingly, about one o'clock they began to retire to the ground between the wood and Fontenoy; and this they reached, without any other confuſion than what was occaſioned by the inequalities of the road, through which they paſſed. Mareſchal Saxe, indeed, ordered them to be purſued by the French cavalry; but theſe were ſoon obliged to deſiſt by the gallantry of the Engliſh and Hanoverian guards. From that ground they continued their march to Bruſſoel, and from thence to Leſſines in the neighbourhood of Aeth, having left their wounded to the mercy of the victors.

Though the Britiſh troops had ſuffered a defeat, yet the French mareſchal could not help acknowledging, that, conſidering their courage, as well as their conduct, they richly deſerved to have met with a better fate. The moſt experienced officers, on both ſides, declared, that, if the confederate generals were deficient in any thing, it was in neglecting to ſurvey, with due attention, the ground, on which the attack was to be made, and, of conſequence, in being ſurpriſed by the concealed batteries, which the enemy had formed. Notwithſtanding this overſight, had the Dutch done their duty, and the orders

given to brigadier Ingoldſby been properly executed, it is more than probable, that the French would have received a total overthrow.

In this battle, the Hanoverians, by their behaviour, ſilenced all the charges that had been brought againſt them for their conduct at Dettingen; and the Dutch diſgraced all the glories, which their anceſtors had ſo often acquired in the cauſe of liberty.

The confederates loſt about ſeven thouſand men, including a good number of officers; and, among theſe, lieutenant-general Sir James Campbell, major-general Ponſonby, the colonels Carpenter and Douglas, and lieutenant-colonel Gee. The victory coſt the French an equal, if not a greater number of lives than the allies. The duke de Gramont, and three other lieutenant-generals were killed, as were four major-generals, and three brigadiers. Two of their lieutenant-generals were wounded, three major-generals, and thirty-ſix brigadiers and colonels of regiments, the greateſt part of whom died of their wounds.

The garriſon of Tournay, though now deprived of all hope of ſuccour, maintained the place to the twenty-firſt day of June, when the governour obtained an honourable capitulation. After the reduction of Tournay,

nay, the fortifications of which were deſtroyed, the duke of Cumberland, apprehending the enemy had a deſign upon Ghent, ſent a detachment of four thouſand men to reinforce the garriſon of that city; but they fell into an ambuſcade at Pas-du-mêle; where above one fourth of them were killed or taken: On that very night, which was the twenty-ninth of June, Ghent was ſurpriſed by a detachment of the French army.

Then they inveſted Oſtend, which, though defended by a numerous garriſon, and open to the ſea, was, after a ſhort ſiege, ſurrendered upon terms. Dendermond, Oudenarde, Newport, and Aeth underwent the ſame fate; while the allied army lay encamped in the neighbourhood of Bruſſels: and the French king, having ſubdued the greateſt part of the Auſtrian Netherlands, returned to Paris, which he entered in triumph.

The court of Vienna was no ſooner informed of the death of the late emperor, than the grand duke of Tuſcany, conſort to her Hungarian majeſty, was declared a candidate for the Imperial crown, but his pretenſions were violently oppoſed by the French king and his allies.

The queen of Hungary, taking advantage of the confuſion occaſioned by this incident, ſent an army to invade Bavaria in the

given to brigadier Ingoldſby been properly executed, it is more than probable, that the French would have received a total overthrow.

In this battle, the Hanoverians, by their behaviour, ſilenced all the charges that had been brought againſt them for their conduct at Dettingen; and the Dutch diſgraced all the glories, which their anceſtors had ſo often acquired in the cauſe of liberty.

The confederates loſt about ſeven thouſand men, including a good number of officers; and, among theſe, lieutenant-general Sir James Campbell, major-general Ponſonby, the colonels Carpenter and Douglas, and lieutenant-colonel Gee. The victory coſt the French an equal, if not a greater number of lives than the allies. The duke de Gramont, and three other lieutenant-generals were killed, as were four major-generals, and three brigadiers. Two of their lieutenant-generals were wounded, three major-generals, and thirty-ſix brigadiers and colonels of regiments, the greateſt part of whom died of their wounds.

The garriſon of Tournay, though now deprived of all hope of ſuccour, maintained the place to the twenty-firſt day of June, when the governour obtained an honourable capitulation. After the reduction of Tournay,

nay, the fortifications of which were deſtroyed, the duke of Cumberland, apprehending the enemy had a deſign upon Ghent, ſent a detachment of four thouſand men to reinforce the garriſon of that city; but they fell into an ambuſcade at Pas-du-mêle; where above one fourth of them were killed or taken: On that very night, which was the twenty-ninth of June, Ghent was ſurpriſed by a detachment of the French army.

Then they inveſted Oſtend, which, though defended by a numerous garriſon, and open to the ſea, was, after a ſhort ſiege, ſurrendered upon terms. Dendermond, Oudenarde, Newport, and Aeth underwent the ſame fate; while the allied army lay encamped in the neighbourhood of Bruſſels: and the French king, having ſubdued the greateſt part of the Auſtrian Netherlands, returned to Paris, which he entered in triumph.

The court of Vienna was no ſooner informed of the death of the late emperor, than the grand duke of Tuſcany, conſort to her Hungarian majeſty, was declared a candidate for the Imperial crown, but his pretenſions were violently oppoſed by the French king and his allies.

The queen of Hungary, taking advantage of the confuſion occaſioned by this incident, ſent an army to invade Bavaria in the

the month of March, under the conduct of general Bathiani, who routed the French and Palatine troops at Pfaffenhoffen; took poſſeſſion of Rain, ſurrounded and diſarmed ſix thouſand Heſſians in the neighbourhood of Ingoldſtat, and drove the Bavarian forces out of the electorate.

The young elector was obliged to abandon his capital and retire to Augſburgh, where he found himſelf in danger of loſing all his dominions. In this emergency, he yielded to the earneſt entreaties of the empreſs his mother, inforced by the advice of his uncle the elector of Cologne, and of his general count Seckendorf, who exhorted him to be reconciled to the court of Vienna. A negociation was immediately begun for that purpoſe, and in April the treaty was concluded. The queen agreed to acknowledge the Imperial dignity, as having been veſted in the perſon of his father; to own his mother as empreſs dowager; to reſtore his dominions, with all the fortreſſes, artillery, ſtores, and ammunition, which ſhe had taken. On the other hand, he relinquiſhed all claim to the ſucceſſion of her father; became guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction; acknowledged the validity of the electoral vote of Bohemia in the perſon of the queen; and promiſed to give his vote for

the

the grand duke, at the enſuing election of a king of the Romans.

Until this ſhould be determined, both parties agreed, that Ingoldſtat ſhould be garriſoned by neutral troops; and that Branau and Schardingen, with all the country lying between the Inn and the Saltra, ſhould remain in the queen's poſſeſſion, though without prejudice to the civil government, or the elector's revenue. In the mean time he diſmiſſed the auxiliaries that were in his pay, and they were ſuffered to retire without moleſtation.

The court of Vienna had now engaged the votes of all the electors, except thoſe of Brandenburgh and the palatinate. France however, aſſembled an army in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, on pretext of ſecuring the freedom of the election, but in reality, with a view of influencing the deliberations of the electors.

The Auſtrian army, commanded by the grand duke in perſon, marched thither from the Danube; and the prince of Conti was obliged to repaſs the Rhine at Nordlingen. Then the great duke repaired to Frankfort, where, on the ſecond day of September, he was, by a majority of voices, declared king of the Romans and emperor of Germany.

Mean

Mean while, the king of Pruſſia had made great progreſs in the recovery of Sileſia. The campaign began in January, when a party of Hungarian freebooters, who had invaded that province, were obliged to retire into Moravia. In the following month, the Pruſſian general, Lehwald, defeated a body of twelve thouſand Auſtrians commanded by general Helſrich: the town of Ratibor was taken by ſtorm; and the king entered Sileſia in May at the head of ſeventy thouſand men.

Prince Charles of Lorraine, being reinforced by the duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfels and twenty thouſand Saxons, advanced into Sileſia by the defiles of Landſhut; and was attacked by his Pruſſian majeſty at Friedberg, on the confines of Bohemia. The battle was maintained with great obſtinacy from morn till noon, when the Saxons giving way, prince Charles was obliged to retire with the loſs of ten thouſand men, killed and wounded, and a good number of colours, ſtandards, and artillery.

This victory, however complete, was far from being deciſive; for, though the victor had transferred the ſeat of the war into Bohemia, and maintained his army by raiſing contributions in that country, the Auſtrians reſolved to venture another engagement. Their

Their intention was to ſurprize him in his camp at Sladentz, which they attacked on the thirteenth day of September at day-break; but they met with ſuch a warm reception, that, notwithſtanding their repeated efforts, during the ſpace of four hours, they were repulſed with conſiderable damage; and retreated to Jaromire, leaving five thouſand killed upon the ſpot, beſides two thouſand that were taken, with many ſtandards and twenty pieces of cannon.

The king of England, who then reſided at Hanover, was, by no means, diſſatisfied with the event of theſe battles. He had never approved of that implacable ſpirit of revenge, which the queen of Hungary had ſhewn againſt his Pruſſian majeſty; and, in order the more plainly to manifeſt his ſentiments, he entered into a convention with his nephew, by which he engaged that the king of Pruſſia ſhould retain poſſeſſion of Sileſia, in the ſame manner in which it was ceded to him by the treaty of Breſlau. He likewiſe promiſed, not only to guaranty that province himſelf, but to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to have it guarantied by the empire, and by all other powers in Europe.

It was further ſtipulated, that the elector of Saxony ſhould renounce all his family or other claims upon Sileſia: that the king of Pruſſia

Pruſſia ſhould agree to the elevation of the grand duke of Tuſcany to the Imperial throne: that their Hungarian and Pruſſian majeſties ſhould mutually guaranty each others territories: that the king of Poland and the elector Palatine ſhould be included in the future peace: and that the Palatine family and the houſe of Heſſe ſhould be reſtored to all their paternal dominions.

This convention was intended as the baſis of a more general accomodation; but, though nothing could be more juſt and equitable, yet was it flatly rejected by the courts of Vienna and Dreſden. The king of Pruſſia, enraged at this diſappointment, immediately publiſhed a declaration of war againſt the elector of Saxony. At the ſame time he iſſued a manifeſto, in which he accuſed that prince of having formed a deſign, in conjunction with her Hungarian majeſty, to invade his dominions, particularly the dutchy of Magdeburgh.

He ſollicited the maritime powers to fulfil their engagements, and interpoſe their good offices with the court of Peterſburgh to abandon that of Dreſden. But, before he could ſee the reſult of theſe applications, he made a ſudden irruption into Luſatia, took poſſeſſion of Gorlitz, and obliged prince Charles of Lorraine to retire into Bohemia.

Then

Then he entered Leipſic, and laid Saxony under contribution.

The king of Poland, unable to reſiſt the torrent, quitted his capital, and took refuge in Prague. His troops, though joined by a body of Auſtrians, were defeated at Pirna, on the fifteenth day of December; and his Pruſſian majeſty became maſter of Dreſden, without farther oppoſition. The king of Poland, thus ſtripped of his hereditary dominions, was glad to accept of ſuch terms as the conqueror thought proper to preſcribe; and the treaty of Dreſden was concluded, under the mediation of his Britannic majeſty.

By this convention, the king of Pruſſia retained all the contributions he had levied in Saxony, and was farther entitled to a million of German crowns, to be paid by his Poliſh majeſty, at the next fair of Leipſick. He and the elector Palatine conſented to acknowledge the grand duke as emperor of Germany; and this laſt confirmed to his Pruſſian majeſty, certain privileges *de non evocando*, which had been granted by the late emperor, with regard to ſome territories poſſeſſed by the king of Pruſſia, though not belonging to the electorate of Brandenburgh.

It was likewiſe agreed, that the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, ſhould make

no innovations to the prejudice of the Proteſtant religion in that electorate; and that all the troops, which his Pruſſian majeſty had enliſted ſince his entrance into that country, ſhould remain in his ſervice. Immediately after the ratification of this treaty, the Pruſſian forces evacuated Saxony; and the peace of Germany was reſtored.

The campaign in Italy was unfavourable to the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia. Count Gages croſſed the Appenines, and entered the ſtate of Lucca, from whence he proceeded by the eaſtern coaſt of Genoa to Leſtride-Levante. There the two armies were at laſt united, and reinforced with ten thouſand Genoeſe; that ſtate having now declared war againſt his Sardinian majeſty. Mean while, prince Lobkowitz departed from Modena, and encamped at Parma; but he was ſoon ſucceeded by count Schuylemberg, and ſent to command the Auſtrians in Bohemia. The Spaniards entered the Milaneſe, without further oppoſition.

Count Gages, with thirty thouſand men, made himſelf maſter of Serravalle; and, advancing towards Placentia, compelled the Auſtrians to retire under the cannon of Tortona: and when don Philip, at the head of forty thouſand troops, took poſſeſſion of Acqui, Seva, and ſome other places, the king of

of Sardinia and the Auſtrian general, unable to oppoſe his progreſs, retreated behind the Tanaro.

The Spaniſh armies, being again united, reduced the citadel of Tortona, the dutchies of Parma and Placentia; and forcing the paſſage of the Tanaro, obliged his Sardinian majeſty to take ſhelter on the other ſide of the Po. Then Pavia was taken by ſcalade; and the city of Milan ſubmitted to the infant, though the Auſtrian garriſon ſtill maintained the citadel. Valenza too, Caſal, Aſti, Gabrano, and Veime, fell into the hands of the enemy; and, in a word, all Piedmont, on both ſides the Po, as far as Turin, was reduced, and even that capital threatened with a ſiege: ſo that by the month of October, the territories belonging to the houſe of Auſtria in Italy were wholly ſubdued; and the king of Sardinia ſtripped of all his dominions: yet he continued true and firm to his engagements, and lent a deaf ear to all propoſals for a ſeparate accommodation.

The Engliſh navy, in the courſe of this year, performed ſeveral ſervices of the utmoſt importance to the common cauſe in general, as well as to Great-Britain in particular. In the Mediterranean, admiral Knowles had ſucceeded Mathews in the command. He had bombarded Savona,

Genoa, Final, St. Remo, with Baſtia, the capital of Corſica, and made prize of ſeveral Spaniſh ſhips; but he could not prevent the arrival of the rich Havannah ſquadron at Corunna.

Comodore Barnet, in the Eaſt-Indies, took a good number of French ſhips richly laden; and commodore Townſend, in the neighbourhood of Martinico, found means to intercept about thirty ſhips belonging to the enemy, under convoy of four ſhips of war, two of which were deſtroyed.

The Engliſh privateers likewiſe met with remarkable ſucceſs, But the moſt important atchievement was the reduction of Louiſburgh, the capital of Cape Breton in North-America, a place of great conſequence, which the French had fortified at a prodigious expence.

The ſcheme of reducing this iſland is ſaid to have been firſt ſuggeſted by Mr. Auchmuty, judge-advocate of the court of admiralty in New England. It was recommended by their aſſembly to the Britiſh miniſtry, and approved by his maieſty, who ſent orders to commodore Warren, ſtationed off the Leeward-iſlands, to ſail for the northern parts of America, and co operate with the forces of New England in this expedition.

A body

A body of ſix thouſand men was raiſed under the conduct of Mr Pepperel, a trader of Piſcataway, whoſe intereſt, in that country, was very conſiderable, and whoſe ignorance of the military art was abundantly compenſated, by his courage and reſolution. In April Mr. Warren arrived at Canſo, with ten ſhips of war; and the troops of New England being embarked in tranſports, ſailed immediately for the iſle of Cape Breton, and landed in five days in Gabaron bay, about four miles from the fort.

On the approach of the forces, the enemy abandoned their grand battery, which was detached from the town; and the immediate ſeizure of it contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the enterprize. While the American troops, reinforced by eight hundred marines, carried on the attack by land, the fleet blocked up the place by ſea, in ſuch a manner as to prevent the introduction of any ſupplies.

A French ſhip of the line, with ſome ſmaller veſſels, deſtined for the relief of the garriſon, were intercepted and taken by the Britiſh cruiſers; and indeed the reduction of Louiſburgh was chiefly owing to the vigilance and activity of commodore Warren, one of the braveſt and moſt experienced officers in the Britiſh ſervice. The

operations of the ſiege were chiefly directed by the engineers and officers, who commanded the marines; and the Americans, being ignorant of the art of war, chearfully followed the orders that were given them.

The town being conſiderably damaged by the bombs and bullets of the beſiegers, and the governour deſpairing of relief, capitulated on the fifteenth day of June, when the city of Louiſburgh and the iſle of Cape-Breton were delivered up to his Britannic majeſty. The garriſon and inhabitants engaged not to bear arms for twelve months againſt Great-Britain or her allies; and being embarked in fourteen cartel ſhips were tranſported to Rochfort.

The reader is now to be entertained with the hiſtory of a rebellion, the moſt unprovoked, the moſt daring, and, conſidering the little encouragement it met with, the moſt alarming of any that appears in the Engliſh annals: a rebellion, which was as fatal in its event, as it was proſperous in its commencement; and which, notwithſtanding the few calamities it occaſioned, confirmed in the hand of the ſovereign the ſceptre which it meant to ſhake.

Ever ſince the rebellion in 1715, the utmoſt lenity had been ſhewn by the government

ment to many of the Scots, who were moſt deeply concerned in that inſurrection. The articles of the Union, which exempted them from the heavy taxes impoſed upon the Engliſh, had been moſt punctually obſerved.

They had had leiſure and opportunity to improve their eſtates; and even the attainted noblemen had been liberally provided for by their relations, who had generally the preference in purchaſing the confiſcated eſtates at a very low price. The commiſſioners of enquiry, who had been ſent from England to determine the claims upon the forfeited eſtates, had been ſo far from being rigid, that they admitted almoſt every claim that was preferred in favour of the friends and families of the attainted perſons, and many of the papers, upon which thoſe claims were founded, had been antedated to give them validity.

Few of the attainted noblemen, therefore, excepting the earl of Winton, who, though one of the nobleſt and moſt opulent of the party, had no family, and ſcarce any relations, had been left altogether deſtitute; and, in fact, upon computing all expences, the government had gained little or nothing by the ſale of the forfeitures.

From theſe circumſtances it is natural to infer, that the ſpirit of Jacobitiſm had not been

been greatly diminiſhed by the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion in 1715. The government, however, had always a watchful eye on the Highlands of Scotland, and the plauſible ſchemes, preſented by general Wade, for civilizing and over-awing them, had procured him the grant of that particular province. But his manner, which was ſtiff and awkward, and his great ignorance of the country, as well as of all the branches of civil policy, rendered him extremely unfit for ſuch a purpoſe.

All he could do was, to preſerve in their allegiance thoſe chieftains, for whoſe ſons and relations he provided places in the army; but his dry and reſerved behaviour was ſo diſagreeable to the reſt, that a ſcheme of an inſurrection was formed in 1735, and communicated to the pretender, who thought proper to diſapprove of it. The deſign, therefore, was at that time abandoned; nor perhaps would it ſo ſoon have been revived had not the hopes of the party been encouraged by the clamour raiſed againſt the Hanoverian forces.

We have already mentioned the miſcarriage of the invaſion projected in 1744. The unanimity diſcovered, upon that occaſion, not only by the parliament, but even by the whole nation, in defending his majeſty's perſon

perſon and government, had ſo greatly damped the expectations of the pretender, that he ordered his ſon Charles to lay aſide all thoughts of reſuming the enterprize.

Charles, however, happened to be of a different opinion. Fired by the ambition of his temper, and by the extravagant repreſentations of ſome needy fugitives, he reſolved once more to renew the attempt; eſcially as the French court ſeemed very well diſpoſed to favour his undertaking. That court had conceived a moſt violent reſentment againſt his Britannic majeſty, whom they juſtly conſidered as their moſt formidable enemy; and Tencin, who had great influence with the French king, aſſured him, that while the throne of England was poſſeſſed by a Proteſtant elector of Germany, the French could never be the dictators of Europe.

Lewis was fully convinced of the truth of this obſervation; and though he had been taught to entertain a great indifference, if not contempt for the Stuart family, he yet thought it might not be impolitic to give them ſome kind of countenance.

Tencin found it almoſt as difficult to perſuade the old pretender as the French king: at laſt, however, he prevailed upon both; but he could never bring over the reſt of

the

the miniſtry to be of his opinion. Nevertheleſs, it was determined in council, that a ſhip of war ſhould convoy Charles, in caſe he ſhould chuſe to undertake the enterprize.

It was not only from the French miniſtry that Charles met with oppoſition to his project. The moſt ſenſible part of his friends in Scotland were extremely averſe to the attempting an inſurrection at that juncture; eſpecially, as ſome of the principal Jacobites had now deſerted the intereſts of his family. The chiefs of the clans, who, in 1715, had warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of the pretender, were now, at length, reconciled to the government; and two of their heads, Macleod, and Mackenzie, eldeſt ſon of the attainted earl of Seaforth, were members of the houſe of commons.

The head of the Macdonalds, the moſt numerous of the clans in the Stuart intereſt, had altered his principles; the family of Gordon, which, in 1715, had ſtrongly ſupported the ſame cauſe, had now turned Proteſtant; and, upon a ſurvey of their ſtrength, the Jacobites thought, that, without foreign aid, it was impoſſible for them to form any party that could make head againſt the government.

One of them, however, was keen for the attempt, and, with that view, he had maintained

tained a correſpondence, for ſeveral years, with the exiled family. This was Drummond, the titular duke of Perth. His family, which was more noble than powerful, had long ſignalized themſelves in favour of the Stuart line; and when James the ſecond retired to France, he was attended by the head of it, and his brother the earl of Melford, both of whom were, by James, created dukes.

Perth, though a Roman catholic, was a moderate and a wiſe man, and, therefore, little truſted: Melford was the reverſe, and conſequently employed; and, by his raſh and violent councils, was, at once, a diſtinguiſhed favourite of the court of St. Germains, and one of the chief cauſes of its ruin. The candour and moderation of Perth had gained him many friends in Great-Britain; and, by an extraordinary concurrence of circumſtances, his eſtate had deſcended to the nobleman above-mentioned.

This nobleman had, till the age of eighteen, by the bigottry of his mother, and the avarice of her relations, been bred up in a religious houſe in France; and ſtrict charge had been given to his inſtructors, to keep him ignorant of his quality.

He came, however, by accident, to know it; and this he had no ſooner done, than he imme-

immediately freed himself from his state of pupilage. Naturally sprightly and chearful in his disposition, he gave into all the gaieties of the age; and, when he came over to Britain, he pursued his pleasures with so much ardour and seeming dissipation, as imposed upon the most sagacious and quick-sighted observers.

Notwithstanding his apparent thoughtlessness, and a peculiar delicacy of form and constitution, he was, with the most indefagable application, carrying on the plan of a desperate rebellion; and, in this when once he had thoroughly engaged, he behaved with as much intrepidity, conduct, and spirit, as if he had been bred from his cradle to the practice of arms.

But, though he had been able by his artful address, to conceal his designs from the observation of his companions, the government had received repeated intimations of his dangerous correspondencies. A warrant was therefore issued to apprehend him; and the execution of this warrant was committed to Mr. Campbell, who was, at once a military and a civil officer.

Campbell, accordingly, repaired to his house, which he instantly surrounded with a small body of forces; but though he had the person of Perth in his custody, the latter found

found means to make his escape, and retire to the Highlands, where he afterwards joined the standard of Charles.

It was chiefly owing to the importunities of Perth, that Charles precipitated his departure from France. Being furnished with a sum of money, and a supply of men, by the court of Versailles, he embarked on board of a small frigate, at Port St. Lazare, accompanied by no more than seven persons; and, setting sail on the fourteenth day of July, was, off Belleisle, joined by the Elizabeth, a French ship of war mounted with sixty-six guns, as his convoy.

Their design was to sail round Ireland, and land on the western part of Scotland; but falling in with the Lyon, an English ship of war, commanded by captain Brett, a very obstinate battle ensued. About five in the afternoon, the Lyon, which had only fifty-eight guns, ran along-side of the Elizabeth, and began to engage her within pistol-shot, and continued in that situation till ten, during which they kept up a continual fire at each other. At last, the Lyon's rigging being cut in pieces, and her masts shot away, the Elizabeth made her escape.

In this action, the courage and honour of the French commander, and his crew, were

remarkable. They knew the importance of their charge; and when the ſmall frigate came to their aſſiſtance, they made a ſignal for her continuing her voyage, which ſhe did, while they maintained a more cloſe and obſtinate fight, than the French had been ever known to do on any former occaſion.

Captain Brett, on the other hand, had a coward, in one Ruſane, for his captain of marines; but his place was gallantly ſupplied by Mr. Leach, the chaplain, who was ſhot dead in encouraging the men. Of the French, the captain and ſixty-four men were killed, and one hundred and forty-ſix wounded. Captain Brett was wounded, as were all his lieutenants: forty-five of his men were killed, and one hundred and ſeven wounded.

Mean while, the frigate continued her courſe to the weſtern iſles of Scotland; and, on the twenty-third day of July, was ſeen cruiſing between the iſles of Bara and South Viſt, in hopes of being rejoined by the Elizabeth. Diſappointed in that expectation, Charles touched at South Viſt, with a view of engaging, in his cauſe, the head of the Clanronalds, who were zealous partizans of the Stuart family. In this, however, he ſucceeded but in part, as the old chieftain was, at that time, from home. From thence he ſailed to Ardnamurchan, and landed near

the

the houſe of Kinloch Moidart, a gentleman devoted to his intereſt; and here he and his followers were, for ſome days, entertained, while couriers were diſpatched to all quarters, to ſummon his friends to repair to him.

Among theſe, the chief, in that neighbourhood, was Cameron of Lochiel, whoſe father and grandfather were ſtill alive, and had been deeply engaged in all the rebellions that had happened ſince the Revolution.

Young Cameron, with his father's principles, inherited a military genius, great courage, and a ſound judgment. He was one of thoſe, who, in 1743, had ſigned an invitation for Charles to come over; but that opportunity failing, and the whole nation diſcovering a firm attachment to the government, he had ſince altered his opinion, and, in conjunction with other chiefs, had ſent Charles a letter, diſſuading him from attempting the enterprize at this juncture.

He now repeated to Charles, in perſon, the ſame arguments, which he had formerly uſed; but Charles repreſented the inevitable ruin that muſt neceſſarily attend him, if, after proceeding ſo far, he ſhould endeavour to go back, and the utter impoſſibility of avoiding, by any means, to fall into the hands of his declared enemies. Lochiel ſaw the juſtneſs

of these observations: he therefore devoted himself, his friends, and followers, to the interest of the pretender; but, at the same time, he predicted the calamities that ensued.

His next step was to assemble his dependents, who, though not numerous, were resolute and determined, and, by the care of their chief, who had been much abroad, were more civilized than many of their neighbours. He acquainted them with his engagements, and they, though seemingly with some reluctance, promised to follow him; a promise which they afterwards kept with unparalleled fidelity.

Lochiel's resolution was no sooner known, than it produced a surprizing effect in favour of the pretender. His standard was now erected; and so great was the public opinion of Lochiel's courage and abilities, that numbers flocked to it from all quarters.

Public credit, in England, is of so delicate a nature, that the government is always extremely cautious of publishing any thing that may tend to its prejudice. The embarkation of Charles was notified in the French papers in the month of July: the place of his destination was likewise known; but the undertaking appeared so romantic, that the nation, in general, were inclined to disbelieve it.

The

The Engliſh miniſters abroad, however, had orders to repreſent the matter to the ſeveral courts, where they reſided, as an attempt of the pretender againſt his majeſty's crown and kingdom; and the Dutch were given to underſtand, that it was more than probable, that the ſix thouſand men, which, in caſe of England's being invaded, they were obliged to furniſh, would ſoon be demanded.

Sir Hector Maclean, and other agents of the pretender, had been ſeized in their paſſage from France to Britain: but though the miniſtry were aſſured of Charles's being ſailed, they could not learn the particular place in which he intended to land. Some of the chieftains had tranſmitted, to the government of Scotland, letters which they had received from the young pretender, inviting them to join him; but the lord-admiral, and the reſt of the Scottiſh miniſtry, ſeemed to ſlight the information; nor could they be induced, by any means, to believe it, till the duke of Argyle ſhewed them a letter from Campbell of Lochiel, which ſerved to put the matter beyond all diſpute. His intelligence, however, gained but ſlow credit, either at Edinburgh or at London; and nothing farther was done, than to order Sir John Cope, who commanded the forces in

Scotland, to advance into the North, and cruſh the inſurrection, before it ſhould come to a head.

Cope immediately ſet out on his march. His orders were to proceed, directly, to what is called the Chain, the road between Inverneſs and Fort William, Fort Auguſtus being ſituated in the middle between both; and to attack the rebels, who were ſuppoſed to be lying on the weſtward of the Chain, in the neighbourhood of Glenfinnan, where their ſtandard was erected. On his arrival at Dalwhinny, he received intelligence, that the rebels had taken poſſeſſion of a very ſtrong paſs, called Carrieroch, which lay on the eaſt ſide of the Chain, and commanded the road that led to Fort Auguſtus.

It was thought ſomewhat ſtrange, that it had not been foreſeen, that the rebels, who were intimately acquainted with the country, would endeavour to ſecure that poſt, by which, in fact, they had as near a march to Stirling and the Lowlands, as the king's troops had from the town of Dalwhinny. It was likewiſe thought extremely unaccountable, that no attempt was made to diſlodge them. Cope called a council of war, who agreed in opinion, that, as the rebels amounted to about ſixteen hundred, and the paſs was ſo remarkably ſtrong, it could not be attacked, with any probability of ſucceſs.

It

It was then debated, whether the troops ſhould return to Stirling; but it appeared that the enemy had it in their power to break the bridge of Kinnachin; and that, by that means, their retreat would be entirely cut off, and the men be expoſed to the mercy of the rebels. It was therefore reſolved that the army ſhould march to Inverneſs, thence to Aberdeen, and there take ſhipping for the ſouthern parts of Scotland, to which the rebels had declared they intended to proceed.

On the fourth day of September Charles entered Perth, one of the chief towns of Scotland, and commonly deemed the key of the Highlands. In his march thither his army was greatly increaſed. The marquis of Tullibardine had ſent him ſeveral reinforcements, which he had raiſed among the tenants of the Athole eſtate; and the lord Nairn, and lord George Murray, with many other gentlemen of the country, now joined him.

Charles, while he remained at Perth, exerciſed his men, and, upon a review, found them to amount to about three thouſand; but moſt of them were wretchedly armed and accoutred. The Clanronalds, however, made themſelves maſters of Dundee, a place

a place of great importance, and lying in a wealthy country.

Charles's reception in the Lowlands was far from being ſo cordial as he expected; for, though his followers met with no oppoſition in the counties of Fife and Angus, into which they fell, yet there was a viſible reluctance in the common people to join him, except where they were influenced by their maſters or ſuperiors. This reluctance was, in a great meaſure, owing to the firmneſs and reſolution of the eſtabliſhed clergy, who, though ſurrounded on all hands by the rebels, continued to preach in defence of the government.

Charles, upon his departure from Perth, directed his march towards Dunblane. On the fourteenth day of September he paſſed the Forth, at a place called Frew, in ſight of Gardiner's dragoons; and, after making a feint, as if he intended to proceed to Glaſgow, ſuddenly wheeled about, and advanced towards Edinburgh.

A great number of the moſt ſubſtantial inhabitants were then Epiſcopalians and diſaffected to the government; but the friends and dependants of the preſent eſtabliſhment, and the principal Preſbyterians, had had intereſt enough to make vaſt ſhow of reſiſtance. Two regiments of dragoons, Gardiner's

diner's and Hamilton's, lay in the neighbourhood, between the city and the rebels.

A number of volunteers enliſted themſelves in the ſervice of the government; and a regiment of a thouſand foot, which the lord provoſt, the chief magiſtrate of the place, deſigned to have commanded, was ordered to be raiſed by ſubſcription. The trained bands and the city guard were in excellent order: the magiſtrates ſeemed determined to hold out the place to the laſt extremity; and Mr. Maclaurin, the famous mathematician, acted as chief engineer, in mounting the walls of the town with cannon, and in rendering it defenſible againſt an enemy, who were but half armed, and deſtitute of all kinds of artillery.

It ſhould ſeem, however, that this ſhew of zeal was no more than a mere farce; for, though the city guard and regiment marched about a mile out of town to meet the rebels, yet the volunteers refuſed to leave the place. The cowardice of the dragoons, who retired on the approach of the enemy, gave the citizens ſome pretext for juſtifying their puſillanimous conduct. The dragoons had made a haſty retreat to the eaſtward: the city guard and regiment had returned, in a panic, into the city; and the inhabitants were now filled with the utmoſt conſternation, which

which was artfully improved by the friends of the pretender.

A general meeting of the citizens was ſummoned; the offer, made them, of the two regiments of dragoons for their aſſiſtance, was rejected; and an almoſt unanimous, though tumultuous, reſolution was taken to ſurrender the town into the hands of the enemy.

Mean while, an agent of the pretender had the boldneſs to preſent to the lord provoſt, in the face of the meeting, a letter from Charles; and though this was not publickly read, yet a deputation was ſent to treat about the terms of delivering up the place.

General Gueſt, who commanded in the caſtle, was no ſooner informed of theſe reſolutions, than he took care to recover poſſeſſion of all the ſmall arms, which he had lent to the inhabitants. The money of the two banks was removed into the caſtle; as were likewiſe the moſt valuable effects of ſuch noblemen and gentlemen, as were moſt diſtinguiſhed for their attachment to the government; while they themſelves withdrew from the city, ſome towards England, others to their eſtates in the country.

The particulars of the conference between the deputies and the rebels were beſt known by

by the effects. Upon the return of the former, which happened before day-break, the coach, which had carried them, was ſent to Cannongate. This created a neceſſity of opening the Nether-bow gate; and this was no ſooner done, than a party of the Camerons, who, probably by connivance, had been poſted in the neighbourhood, ruſhed in, took poſſeſſion of the gate, advanced towards the main guard, and ſeized all ſuch as they found in arms. Before five in the morning, the ſtreets and chief ſquare of the city were lined with the rebels, who thus, without bloodſhed, or the leaſt oppoſition, had made themſelves maſters of the capital of the kingdom.

Mean while, Charles, in order to avoid the batteries of the caſtle, had taken a large circuit to the eaſtward, and entered the palace of Holy-rood houſe, the ancient reſidence of the Scottiſh kings. Here he was joined by the viſcount Strathallan, who had long been his declared partizan, by the lord Elcho, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Wemyſs, and by Mr. Murray, a gentleman of fortune in the ſouth of Scotland, who acted, in the ſequel, as his ſecretary of ſtate.

Charles, being now lodged in the royal palace, iſſued a mandate with all the formality of lawful authority, for proclaiming his father

father at the croſs of Edinburgh; and this was accordingly done in the uſual form: at the ſame time, three manifeſtos were read by the purſuivants, who performed the ceremony.

The firſt was in the name of the old pretender, declaring his right to the crown of Scotland, railing againſt the Union, bewailing the hardſhips which the ſubjects had ſuffered in conſequence of that meaſure, and complaining of the treatment which his faithful Highlanders had received from the government. He then moſt graciouſly remitted all treaſons that had been committed againſt his father or himſelf, and extended his pardon to all thoſe, who ſhould not oppoſe his arms.

He promiſed to call a free parliament; to aboliſh the malt-tax, and all other impoſitions and taxes which had been laid ſince the Union; to reſtore the nation to its ancient liberty and independency; to protect, ſecure, and maintain all his Proteſtant ſubjects in the free exerciſe of their religion, and in the full enjoyment of all their rights, privileges, and immunities, and in the quiet poſſeſſion of all churches, univerſities, colleges, and ſchools, conformable to the laws of the land.

He

He next declared, that he ſhould make it his particular ſtudy to advance trade, to conſult the relief of the poor, and to improve the fiſhery and linnen manufacture. He promiſed to reward thoſe, who ſhould be the moſt forward to ſerve him; to pay to all ſoldiers, who ſhould leave the government's ſervice, and enter into his, their whole arrears, and a year's pay beſides; and to give to all officers the ſame, if not higher, commiſſions than they held under the government.

He threatened all thoſe who ſhould reſiſt him, encouraged others to join him, and in a word, commanded all, from the age of ſixteen to ſixty, to join his ſtandard. He ordered the arms and horſes of all ſuſpected perſons to be ſeized; and finally directed, that the public money ſhould be paid into the hands of his receivers; and that this his declaration ſhould be read, and himſelf proclaimed, in all the towns and boroughs of the kingdom.

The ſecond manifeſto, read upon this occaſion, was likewiſe in the name of the old pretender, conſtituting his ſon Charles ſole regent of the kingdoms of Scotland, England, and Ireland, and all their dependent dominions, during his abſence.

The third manifeſto was in the name of Charles, ſtiling himſelf prince regent,

commanding obedience to himſelf as ſuch, and inforcing all that had been ſaid in his father's firſt declaration.

Theſe three manifeſtos were immediately printed, and carefully circulated all over the kingdom; but the effect they produced was very inconſiderable. Thoſe, who had joined the pretender, had done it from a principle of conſcience or the dictates of deſpair; and the friends of the government were but the more confirmed in their allegiance by ſuch feeble efforts to ſhake it.

The rebels, however, had now the ſword in their hands againſt a defenceleſs people; and Charles ſent, to the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, a paper, ſigned by himſelf, demanding, on pain of military execution, a thouſand tents, two thouſand targets, ſix thouſand pair of ſhoes, and a proportionable quantity of tin decanters for the uſe of his army; a demand, which was immediately complied with, as far as circumſtances would admit.

Soon after an order was proclaimed, requiring all the inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs, and of the county of Mid-Lothian, to deliver up the whole of the arms and ammunition in their cuſtody, under pain of being deemed rebels, and treated as ſuch. At the ſame time, drums beat up for ſoldiers with

with extraordinary promiſes of pay and preferment. A few men were raiſed by this expedient; and the whole number of the rebels amounted now to about four thouſand men.

By this time Cope, who had taken ſhipping at Aberdeen, had landed at Dunbar with his army; and, on the nineteenth day of September, he begun his march towards Edinburgh, and encamped at night between that city and Haddington. Here he was joined by the two regiments of dragoons, who had retired on the approach of the rebels to the capital. He was likewiſe reinforced by a body of volunteers under Mr. Drummond, late lord provoſt of Edinburgh; a gentleman, who was of great ſervice to him in procuring intelligence of the enemy's motions.

On the twentieth day of September, the earl of Loudon and ſome others, who had been ſent out to pitch upon a ſpot proper for an encampment, obſerved the whole body of the rebels in full march towards the king's army. Before Cope could be informed of their approach, his advanced guard had reached the Eaſt end of a plain, which lies between Seaton and Preſton. It was ſecured on the Eaſt by a ſtone wall, on the South by a ditch and moraſs, on the Weſt by Seaton houſe and ſome incloſures, and on the North by Preſton-pans, Cockney, and the

ſea; and, as the ſurface was remarkably ſmooth and uniform, it was judged very ſuitable for the purpoſe of a camp.

The rebels not chuſing to attack the royaliſts in this ſituation, filed off to the Eaſt, and took poſſeſſion of Tranent church-yard; from which, however, they were ſoon diſlodged by the fire of the cannon. They then made ſeveral different motions, which obliged Cope to alter his poſition. In the evening they returned to the Weſtward, and remained on the hill to the Southward of the royaliſts, who pointed their front to that quarter, and continued all night under arms.

Cope took poſſeſſion of colonel Gardiner's houſe, and ſecured the paſs on the ſouth-weſt angle of the field; and, as the camp was acceſſible only on three other quarters, two defiles on the ſouth eaſt, and one on the north-weſt angles, he ordered theſe to be guarded by parties of dragoons, who, at the ſame time, were inſtructed to patrole all night, and bring intelligence of the enemy's motions.

With regard to the number of the royal army, it never was thoroughly known; for, though the body of general officers, who inquired into the conduct of Sir John Cope, required him to lay before them a liſt of his forces, and though Sir John delivered ſuch a liſt,

a liſt, it was prudently concealed from the knowledge of the public.

This much is certain, that the firſt line was compoſed of five companies of Laſcelles's regiment, with two of Guiſe's, in the center; two ſquadrons of Gardiner's dragoons on the right, and two of Hamilton's on the left. The corps de reſerve conſiſted of a ſquadron of Gardiner's on the right, and a ſquadron of Hamilton's on the left, five companies of Highlanders, and the volunteers under Mr. Drummond in the center.

By this diſpoſition, and the nature of the ground, the king's army could be attacked only in front; and, leſt the rebels, after being routed, ſhould retire to Edinburgh, and ſhut the gates of the city behind them, Cope ſent a meſſage to general Gueſt, who commanded in the caſtle, deſiring him to beat down a part of the town-wall, in order to admit his army in purſuit of the fugitives.

This laſt expedient, however, there was no occaſion to employ. The rebels behaved with greater addreſs and greater reſolution than was generally expected; and their natural intrepidity was ſtill farther encreaſed by a ſpirit of reſentment at the manifeſt partiality, which was ſhewn in favour of the government's forces.

They saw all the people of distinction flocking into the royal camp, and furnishing every necessary and convenience to the officers and soldiers, who were supplied with provisions and liquors, even to a degree of luxury. The very country people had an air of chearfulness, when they assisted the king's troops in bringing up their cannon, or conveying their baggage: and large fires were kept blazing, during the whole night, to illuminate, as it were, their merriment and festivity.

The rebels on the other hand, had, in all their camp, but one solitary lanthorn, and perceiving the great pains which Cope had taken in making his dispositions, they varied their motions, so as to disconcert him. This expedient had all the effect, which their hearts could have wished. Their shawdowy movement, just discernible in the darkness of the night, struck the regulars first with suspense, and then with terror.

Early in the morning, on the twenty-first day of September, the patroles of the royal army reported, that the rebels were moving towards the East; but they varied their motions several times, till at last they formed, so as to outflank the royalists on the left. Cope was no sooner informed of this circumstance than he ordered some artillery to be brought

brought from the right, in order to annoy them: but, unfortunately, the countrymen, who were employed in bringing up the cannon, imagining their ſervices had not been properly rewarded, had rode off with their horſes.

Colonel Whiteford, therefore, who directed the artillery on the right, began to fire on the rebels; and though that, at firſt, did ſome execution, they yet formed themſelves into three columns with ſurprizing dexterity. Their left column, conſiſting of about twenty in front and thirty in depth, ran reſolutely upon the king's cannon on the right. Whiteford ſtill kept up his fire, and ſeveral of the rebels fell; nevertheleſs they continued to advance with incredible rapidity; and, all the way, maintained an irregular fire, and cloſed their ranks as any of them dropt.

Whiteford imagining they began to ſtagger, called out to colonel Whitney to attack them in flank with his dragoons. The ſame orders were at the ſame time ſent him by Sir John Cope. Whitney, accordingly, marched out, and wheeling his ſquadron, got within piſtol ſhot of their flank; but, after receiving a ſingle diſcharge from the Highlanders, his men ſtopt ſhort, and refuſed to advance farther.

The

The earl of Loudon, the colonel, and other officers, exerted their utmoſt endeavours in perſuading them to preſs on to the attack; but all their exhortations were vain and ineffectual: the rear flank ran away and were followed by the reſt, while the colonel, who behaved with great gallantry, was wounded in the retreat.

Colonel Gardiner's ſquadron behaved with the ſame puſillanimity; for, tho' they had an opportunity of attacking the rebels while they were broken in running over the cannon and artillery-guard, yet, after receiving a few ſhot from them, they wheeled about their horſes, and rode off the field. Their example was followed by the dragoons of the left, who never fired a ſingle piſtol, as alſo by the two ſquadrons who compoſed the corps de reſerve; and all of them ran ſo nearly at the ſame inſtant, that it is hard to ſay who ran firſt.

The general, finding it impoſſible to prevent the ſhameful flight of the dragoons, went up to the foot, and endeavoured, by their means, to remedy the matter. "For "God's ſake," ſaid he, "gentlemen, behave "like Britons; give them another fire, and "you'll make them run——don't let us be "beat by ſuch a parcel of banditti." All his exhortations, however, were to no purpoſe:

poſe: the foot, after giving an irregular fire, turned about to the right; and, in ſpite of all the remonſtrances of their officers, immediately diſperſed.

The general, being thus deſerted by the foot, rode back to the dragoons, whom he found had been ſtopt by the walls of Mr. Erſkine's encloſures. Here he once more renewed his entreaties, beſeeching them to form again and return to the charge; but nothing could overcome the pannic, with which they had been ſeized. All he could do was to keep them in a body, and to make them retreat, in ſome tolerable order, to Berwick, where they accordingly arrived, after lying one night by the road.

Of the king's army there fell about four hundred, and among theſe colonel Gardiner; a gentleman, not more diſtinguiſhed by his courage and capacity, than by the probity of his heart and the candour of his manners. Twelve hundred were taken priſoners, together with the train of artillery, the tents, baggage, colours, and military cheſt, containing about ſix thouſand pounds.

With regard to the rebels, it muſt be confeſſed, that they acquitted themſelves with much greater ability, than, conſidering their ignorance of the military art, could reaſonably have been expected. The young pretender

tender had a viſible uneaſineſs hanging about him, though he was at great pains to conceal it. He acted, however, with ſome ſhow of ſpirit at the head of his party, where, drawing his ſword, he ſaid, "that "he had thrown away the ſcabbard; and "that if they would follow him, he would "make them a free and a happy people." Notwithſtanding this apparent alacrity, he was eaſily perſuaded to retire, with a ſmall party, to a riſing ground, where he was placed out of the reach of danger.

His right wing was commanded by Perth, and his left by lord George Murray, who, both of them, behaved with an intrepidity, that would have done honour to the moſt experienced generals. The men addreſſed themſelves to prayer before the attack; and it was undoubtedly owing to their ruſhing, with ſuch undaunted reſolution, on the mouths of the cannon, that the king's army conſidered them as ſo many invulnerable furies, whom no human force could reſiſt. The targets too, with which the rebels were armed, contributed, it is likely, to encreaſe their boldneſs; and their whole loſs amounted only to two captains, one lieutenant, one enſign, and forty private men killed, and eighty wounded.

It

It is but doing juſtice to Perth to acknowledge, that, had it not been for him, the carnage would have been much greater; nor did Charles himſelf ſeem backward to put a ſtop to it. He no ſooner found the day decided in his favour, than mounting a horſe, he rode into the field of battle, and, by Perth's advice, ſent to Edinburgh for ſurgeons. He expreſſed himſelf, however, with great levity and unconcern, and in ſuch a manner as ſhewed he thought that his followers had barely done their duty.

Perth, lord George Murray, and Lochiel, three of the braveſt and beſt men he had with him, were extremely anxious to conceal this and other imprudencies from the knowledge of the public: they took care to give the moſt favourable turn to every word he ſpoke and every action he performed; and all the humanity expreſſed in attending the wounded, and in ſending them to infirmaries, was induſtriouſly placed to his account. General Cope, colonel Laſcelles, and brigadier Fowke, were afterwards brought to a trial for their behaviour in this action, and were honourably acquitted: whether impartial poſterity will ratify the ſentence it is hard to determine.

The victory of Preſton had begot ſo high an opinion of the bravery of the rebels, that

that nothing was thought ſo difficult or arduous, which they could not, with eaſe, attempt and accompliſh; and had they marched ſouthward, during the preſent conſternation, the conſequences might have been more fatal than was generally imagined. To prevent them from taking ſuch a ſtep, general Gueſt, commander of the caſtle of Edinburgh, took care that ſome letters, complaining of the neceſſities of his garriſon, and his want of proviſions and ammunition, ſhould fall into their hands.

This expedient had the deſired effect. The rebels, imagining, they ſhould ſoon be able to reduce the caſtle, reſolved to defer their march into the South, and to lay ſiege to that fortreſs. Accordingly all communication was ſtrictly prohibited between the city and the caſtle, and the blockade was regularly formed.

Though the governour laughed at their attempt, he yet thought proper to acquaint the magiſtrates, that he ſhould be obliged to make uſe of his cannon to diſlodge the Highland guards, which ſhut up the intercourſe between the town and the caſtle; and that he had received orders from court to keep the avenues clear. As this declaration threatened deſtruction to the town, it produced an application to the young pretender, who wrote

to

to the magiſtrates, with his own hand, the following letter.

"Gentlemen,

"I am not a little ſurprized at the inhuman orders of the commanders of the caſtle of Edinburgh, and which they ſay they have received from the elector of Hanover. If he looked upon you as his ſubjects, he would never require of you what he knows to be out of your power to grant. It is impoſſible to prevent inconveniences in caſes of this nature; but I ſhall take care to have all ſufferers indemnified, as ſoon as the public tranquillity is reſtored; and, in the mean time, ſhall make full reprizals upon the eſtates of all thoſe, who are abettors of the German government.

C. P. R."

This anſwer made very little impreſſion upon the well affected citizens, or indeed upon the body of the people in general, who were but barely paſſive under their new maſter. General Gueſt, however, though, by no means ſatisfied with the behaviour of thoſe, who had delivered up the town, was extremely unwilling to come to ex-

tremities with the inhabitants. He therefore told them that, in tenderneſs to them, he would reſpite the firing for ſix days, till he ſhould receive an order from court, how to regulate his conduct.

This reſpite was very agreeable to the inhabitants; but the rebels availed themſelves of it to raiſe a battery againſt the caſtle. This, however, did very little damage: their guns were diſmounted: the old buildings behind which they had ſheltered themſelves, were demoliſhed; and a good number of them were taken priſoners, in ſeveral ſallies, that were made by the beſieged.

By this time the rebels began to diſcover, that they had been egregiouſly deceived with regard to the ſituation of the garriſon of the caſtle; and finding that there was no hope of their reducing the place, and that the anſwer ſent down from London, which they chanced to intercept, was favourable to the inhabitants, two of whom had happened to be killed by ſhots from the fort, the pretender thought proper to embrace this opportunity of raiſing the ſiege with a tolerable grace. He accordingly publiſhed the following order.

" C. P. R.

" The prince regent, taking into conſide-
" ration the many murders committed upon
" the

" the innocent inhabitants of the city of " Edinburgh, has, of his innate clemency, " the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of his fa- " mily, yielded to the ſupplications of the " diſtreſſed; and, conſidering that juſtice " ought to give place to mercy, when " the good of the people requires it, he " therefore takes the blockade off the caſtle, " and commands, upon his part, all hoſti- " lities to ceaſe."

Soon after, the rebels were joined by a ſmall reinforcement, under Gordon of Glenbucket, and the lord Ogilvie; and their numbers now amounting to about ſix thouſand men, the pretender reſolved to march into England. As a prelude to this meaſure, he iſſued a proclamation, requiring all ſuch, as did not join him, to furniſh his troops with money, arms, horſes, and proviſions.

On the tenth day of October, he publiſhed a freſh declaration, which was ſaid to be of his own compoſing, and in which he promiſed, in his father's name, all kind of protection and ſecurity to the Proteſtant religion and the eſtabliſhed church, and that he ſhould paſs any law which the parliament ſhould think neceſſary for that purpoſe.

He then ſaid, that, in conſequence of his father's royal intentions, he muſt further declare his ſentiments with regard to the na-

tional debt: that it had been contracted under an unlawful government, no-body, he alledged, could deny, no more than that it was now a moſt heavy load upon the nation; yet, as it was due to thoſe very ſubjects, whom he promiſed to protect, cheriſh, and defend, he was reſolved, he affirmed, to take the advice of his parliament concerning it; and in this, he thought, he acted the part of a juſt prince, who made the good of his people the ſole rule of his actions.

He added, that he had, in his father's name, to declare, that the ſame rule ſhould be obſerved, with reſpect to every law or act of parliament ſince the Revolution, and ſo far as, in a free and legal parliament, they ſhould be approved, he would confirm them: but that, with regard to the pretended Union of the two nations, the king could not poſſibly ratify it; ſince he had received repeated remonſtrances againſt it from both kingdoms; and ſince it was inconteſtable, that the principal aim then in view was the excluſion of the royal family from their undoubted right to the crown, for which purpoſe the groſſeſt corruptions had been employed in order to effect it: that, nevertheleſs, whatever might be hereafter deviſed for the joint benefit of both kingdoms, the king would moſt

moſt readily, in compliance with the requeſt of his parliament, eſtabliſh.

He then deſcanted on the common-place topics, which had been lately ſo much bandied by thoſe in the oppoſition; and, in fact, it appeared, from the whole ſtrain of his declaration, that his chief dependence was upon the ſpirit of diſcontent, which that oppoſition had excited.

He affirmed, that it was with his own money he had hired the veſſel which brought him to Scotland; and that his expedition had been undertaken without any ſupport either from France or Spain. "But, indeed," continued he, "when I ſee a "foreign force brought by my enemies a"gainſt me; and when I hear of Dutch, "Danes, Heſſians, and Swiſs, the elector "of Hanover's allies, being called over to "protect his government againſt the king's "ſubjects; is it not high time for the king, "my father, to accept, alſo, of the aſſiſt"ance of thoſe, who are able, and who "have engaged, to ſupport him? But, will "the world, or any one man of ſenſe in it, "infer from thence, that he inclines to be "a tributary prince, rather than an inde"pendent monarch? Who has the better "chance to be independent on foreign "princes; he who, with the aid of his own

" ſubjects, can wreſt the government out of
" the hands of an intruder; or he, who can-
" not, without aſſiſtance from abroad, ſup-
" port his government, though eſtabliſhed
" by all the civil power, and ſecured by a
" ſtrong military force, againſt the undiſ-
" ciplined part of thoſe, whom he had ruled
" over ſo many years? Let him, if he
" pleaſes, try the experiment; let him ſend
" off his hirelings, and put the whole upon
" the iſſue of a battle: I will truſt only to
" the king, my father's ſubjects, who are,
" or ſhall be, engaged in mine and their
" country's cauſe. But, notwithſtanding all
" the oppoſition he can make, I will ſtill
" truſt in the juſtice of my cauſe, the valour
" of my troops, and the aſſiſtance of the Al-
" mighty, to bring this enterprize to a glo-
" rious iſſue."

This declaration had a very different effect from what the pretender expected. The public diſbelieved every word it contained concerning the ſecurity of religion, and conſidered that part of it as a proof of the young man's inſincerity. The doubtful, opprobrious manner, in which he ſpoke of the national debt, diſguſted many of his well-wiſhers, and rendered the whole moneyed intereſt of Britain his declared and inveterate enemies.

By

By this time his majeſty had returned to England, and had received the moſt warm and affectionate addreſſes from the city, the lieutenancy, and the merchants of London, congratulating him on the reduction of Cape Breton, expreſſing their abhorrence and deteſtation of the preſent unnatural rebellion, and promiſing to exert their utmoſt endeavours in defending his majeſty's perſon and government, and in ſupporting the public credit of the nation.

Addreſſes of the ſame nature were preſented by almoſt every town, county, and corporation in the kingdom. Many of the principal nobility and gentry offered their ſervices in a military capacity. The duke of Montague reeeived a commiſſion for raiſing a regiment of light horſe in Northamptonſhire: the duke of Kingſton raiſed another in Nottinghamſhire and Yorkſhire: the dukes of Bedford, Bolton, Ancaſter, the marquis of Granby, the earls Halliſax, Berkeley, and Cholmondely, the viſcounts Falmouth and Harcourt, the lords Edgecombe, Gower, and Herbert, raiſed, each of them, regiments, in the ſeveral counties where their intereſts lay.

The county of York engaged in an aſſociation, ſubſcribed the ſum of forty thouſand pounds, and raiſed a body of volunteers,

teers, who were of excellent use in the sequel. The arrival of the duke of Cumberland, who returned, about this time from Holland, contributed to quicken the general spirit of loyalty; and all ranks of men seemed unanimously to concur in expressing their zeal for the present establishment.

The parliament meeting on the sixteenth day of October, his majesty, in his speech to both houses told them, that he had called them together sooner than he intended, in order to take their advice and assistance, in suppressing and extinguishing the present rebellion: that he had, throughout the whole course of his reign, made the laws of the land the rule of his government, and the preservation of the constitution in church and state the end and aim of all his actions: that it was therefore the more astonishing, that any of his Protestant subjects, who had known and enjoyed the benefits resulting from such a government, and had heard of the imminent dangers, from which these kingdoms were delivered by the happy Revolution, should, by any arts and management, be deluded into measures, which might at once destroy their religion and liberties, introduce Popery and arbitrary power, and subject them to the slavery of a foreign yoke: that he relied upon their affec-

affection to him, and their care and concern for the common ſafety, to grant him ſuch ſupplies as might enable him entirely to extinguiſh this rebellion, effectually to prevent any foreign power from aſſiſting the rebels, and to reſtore the peace of the kingdom; for which purpoſe he would cauſe the proper eſtimates to be laid before them: that, among the many ill conſequences of the preſent attempt, the extraordinary burden, which it muſt bring upon his faithful ſubjects very ſenſibly affected him; but let thoſe anſwer for it, whoſe treaſon had occaſioned it; and let his people be convinced, what they owed to thoſe diſturbers of the public peace, who were endeavouring to make this kingdom a ſcene of bloodſhed and confuſion.

Both houſes preſented dutiful and loyal addreſſes, declaring their indignation againſt the inſolent attempts of the rebels. The lords, in particular, ſaid, that the unanimity and chearfulneſs now expreſſed by the people of England, were greater than had ever been before known, except at the happy Revolution wrought by king William of glorious memory.

About this time ſix thouſand Dutch troops arrived in England; and three battalions of guards, with ſeven regiments of infantry, were

were recalled from Flanders for the defence of the kingdom. They forthwith began their march to the North, under the command of general Wade, who received orders to assemble an army, with which he proceeded to Newcastle.

Upon his arrival at that place, which happened on the thirtieth of October, he published a declaration, importing, that, whereas it had been represented to his majesty, that several of his subjects, inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland, and others, had been seduced, by menaces and threatenings of their chiefs and superiors, to take arms and enter into a most unnatural rebellion; his majesty had authorized him to assure all such as should return to their habitations, on or before the twelfth day of November next, and become faithful to his majesty and his government, that they should be objects of his clemency; but if, after this most gracious intimation of his majesty's intention, they should continue in their rebellion, they would be proceeded against with a rigour suitable to the nature of their crime.

This offer of pardon served only to encrease the confidence of the rebels, who, upon their departure from Edinburgh, talked in a very high strain, and represented the

the royal forces as the paltry gleanings of an unfortunate campaign in Flanders and of the battle of Preſton-pans in Scotland. Nevertheleſs, they proceeded with great ſecreſy, and by their firſt motions deceived general Wade, who imagined they intended to enter England by Berwick. On this ſuppoſition, he ordered his army to advance towards that town, and attack the rebels wherever they ſhould find them.

This laſt order, however, they had no opportunity to execute. The rebels made a ſudden turn to the Weſtward in three diviſions. One, led by the pretender himſelf, paſſed by Peebles: another, commanded by the duke of Perth, marched through Lauderdale; and a third, which was compoſed chiefly of cavalry, took the way of Kelſo. The whole had orders to rendezvous near Carliſle.

The rebels, at the time of their entering England, are ſaid to have amounted to ſix thouſand foot and two hundred and ſixty horſe. The duke of Perth commanded, as general in chief; lord George Murray, as lieutenant-general: lord Elcho was made colonel of what they called the life guards: and the lords Pitſligo and Balmerino, who had lately joined them, acted, the former as colonel of huſſars, the latter, as colonel of the

the Perthſhire and Angus horſe. With regard to the clans, who were incomparably their beſt men, they were regimented under their ſeveral leaders, and the flower of them kept about the young pretender's perſon.

In the beginning of November, their different parties aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Carliſle; and on the tenth day of that month, Charles ſent a meſſage to the mayor of the city, with the following ſummons.

"Charles, Prince of Wales, Regent of "the kingdoms of England, Scotland, "France and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging:

"Being come to recover the king our fa- "ther's juſt rights, for which we are arrived "with all his authority, we are ſorry to find "you ſhould prepare to obſtruct our paſſage. "We therefore, to avoid the effuſion of "Engliſh blood, hereby require you to open "your gates, and let us enter, as we de- "ſire, in a peaceable manner; which, if "you do, we ſhall take care to preſerve you "from any inſult, agreeably to the king our "father's declarations, and our own. But, "if you ſhall refuſe us entrance, we are ful- "ly reſolved to force it by ſuch means as "providence has put into our hands; and "then, perhaps, it will not be in our pow-

"er

"er to prevent the fatal conſequences which "uſually attend a town's being taken by aſ- "ſault. Conſider ſeriouſly of this, and let "me have your anſwer within the ſpace of "two hours; for we ſhall look upon any "farther delay, as a peremptory refuſal, "and take our meaſures accordingly."

The proceedings of Wade, upon this occaſion, were remarkably wavering and dilatory. He had ſent general Handaſyde, with two regiments of foot and two of horſe, to protect the city of Edinburgh, and ſuch of the king's friends as had returned to it, upon the march of the rebels into England. The ſeaſon was ſevere, and his troops diſcouraged; but, as they were greatly ſuperior to the rebels, in every reſpect, Wade had orders to march acroſs the country from Newcaſtle, and attempt to fight the enemy, or to ſave Carliſle from falling into their hands.

The rebels having intelligence of his motions, and well knowing the difficulties he had to encounter, prepared to meet him; and, with that view, leaving Carliſle at their backs, they marched to Brampton about eight miles eaſtwards upon the road towards Wade, who, with great difficulty, on the ſeventeenth of November, had advanced with his army as far as Hexham, in queſt of the enemy.

There he found the roads ſo bad and the weather ſo ſevere, that he ſaw it was impoſſible to proceed any farther. The rebels, who knew his ſituation, and eſteemed themſelves ſecure from any attack on that quarter, reſolved to return and inveſt the town of Carliſle.

The care of the ſiege was committed to Perth, who exerted himſelf, on this occaſion, with wonderful zeal and activity. He ordered a number of ſcaling ladders to be made, and faſcines to be cut down in the neighbouring woods and parks; and, in order the more effectually to encourage the common men, he worked himſelf upon the trenches, in his ſhirt, like the meaneſt engineer.

The city of Carliſle was defended by the inhabitants, under the conduct of Patterſon, the mayor, aſſiſted by the militia of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland; and colonel Durand, an officer of experience, commanded in the caſtle, which was garriſoned with invalids, and part of the ſame militia. The city was attacked in three places at once; and the operations carried on with ſurpriſing vigour, the inhabitants of the neighbouring country being obliged, by the rebels, to aſſiſt at the ſiege, with their horſes, carriages, and perſonal labour.

The

The beſiegers, being favoured with a thick miſt, made their approaches ſo near, that, when the fog cleared up, the inhabitants were ſtruck with conſternation; and the rebels giving out, that, if they took the town by aſſault, they would put them all to the ſword, a conſultation was held, and a reſolution taken to deliver up the city.

Durand, who was preſent at the meeting, proteſted againſt this reſolution; but the inhabitants urged, that they had held out the place for the ſpace of ſeven days; that they were exhauſted with labour and fatigue; that the militia were daily deſerting, by getting over the walls; and, in a word, that they were unable to reſiſt any longer. A white flag was accordingly hung out; and Durand, with about four hundred of the militia and invalids, ſhut himſelf up in the caſtle.

Upon the appearance of the white flag, the rebels ceaſed firing; and a deputation was ſent from the city to learn what terms the beſiegers would grant. The young pretender, who ſtill continued at Brampton, inſiſted that the caſtle ſhould be ſurrendered together with the town; and the garriſon being now by a ſhameful deſertion, reduced to about eighty invalids, and theſe too, unfit for duty, Durand was obliged to yield to

the demand; a ſtep, for which he was afterwards tried and acquitted.

The terms were, that the town ſhould be ſafe, and that the garriſon might retire where they pleaſed; but that all the proviſions, ammunition, and arms, ſhould be delivered up to the rebels. Theſe terms being accepted, Perth took poſſeſſion of the city, and exacted an oath of the garriſon, that they would never carry arms againſt the family of Stuart; but, notwithſtanding the great encouragement he offered, he could prevail upon very few of them to enliſt with the rebels. He obliged, however, the mayor and aldermen to proclaim the pretender, and to read his proclamation in the public market place. In the city was found a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and other neceſſaries, which were of great uſe to the rebels, who now collected all the public money, and laid the adjacent country under contribution.

The reduction of Carliſle, by ſuch an undiſciplined rabble as the rebels, at that time were generally eſteemed, gave freſh indignation to all thoſe, who wiſhed well to the government. The declarations of the two pretenders, father and ſon, were by order of the parliament, burned by the hands of the common hangman at the Royal Exchange of London; and were voted by both houſes

houſes to be falſe, ſcandalous and traiterous libels: intended to poiſon the minds of his majeſties ſubjects: containing the moſt malicious, audacious and wicked incitements to commit the moſt abominable treaſons: groundleſs and infamous calumnies and indignities againſt the goverment, crown and ſacred perſon of his majeſty, king George the ſecond, the only rightful and undoubted ſovereign of theſe realms; and ſeditious and preſumptuous declarations againſt the conſtitution of the united kingdoms; repreſenting the high court of parliament, now legally aſſembled by his majeſty's authority, as an unlawful aſſembly, and all acts of parliament, paſſed ſince the happy revolution, as null and void: and that the ſaid printed papers are full of the moſt arrogant and inſolent affronts to the honour of the Britiſh nation, in ſuppoſing, that his majeſty's ſubjects are capable of being impoſed upon, ſeduced, and terrified by falſe and opprobrious invectives, inſidious promiſes, or vain and impotent menaces, or be deluded to exchange the free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, as well civil as religious, under the well eſtabliſhed government of a Proteſtant prince, for Popery and ſlavery under a Popiſh bigotted pretender, long ſince

excluded by the wiſeſt laws, and abjured by the moſt ſolemn oaths.

Advice having been received, that the French were making prodigious preparations for an invaſion of England, Admiral Vernon was ordered to take the command of a ſquadron in the channel, and admiral Byng was ſtationed on the eaſtern coaſt of Scotland. It was generally allowed, that Vernon's force was unequal to the ſervice: nevertheleſs he exerted himſelf with ſo much diligence and activity, that not only a great number of French tranſports with ammunition, men, and money, were taken, but the main deſign of the invaſion was effectually defeated.

The French propoſed to have run over in flat bottomed boats from Calais and Dunkirk, and have made themſelves maſters of Dover and its caſtle. This expedition was propoſed to have been commanded by the late earl mareſchal of Scotland: but Vernon's ſhips were ſo well poſted, that the French officers refuſed to quit their harbours; a circumſtance which provoked the earl mareſchal to ſuch a degree, that he threw up his commiſſion in diſguſt.

Mean while the Engliſh cruiſers took two French ſhips, with about four hundred men, and among thoſe, Charles Ratcliff, brother to the late earl of Derwentwater, who had

had ſuffered for being concerned in the rebellion of 1715. All their vigilance and activity, however, could not prevent a ſmall body of French from landing in Scotland, under the command of John Drummond, brother to the titular duke of Perth.

The king was no ſooner informed of theſe particulars, than he ſent a meſſage to the parliament importing, that, having received undoubted intelligence, that preparations were making at Dunkirk and other ports in France, which were in great forwardneſs, for invading Britain with a conſiderable number of forces, in ſupport of the Rebellion; and that ſome French troops were actually landed in Scotland; he thought it proper to acquaint the parliament with an event of ſuch high importance to his crown, and to the peace and ſecurity of his kingdoms: informing them that he judged it neceſſary to direct the ſix thouſand Heſſians in Britiſh pay, to be brought into the kingdom, the more effectually to repel the invaſion, and ſuppreſs the rebellion; doubting not but his parliament would concur in all ſuch meaſures, as ſhould be neceſſary for diſappointing and defeating ſo dangerous an attempt.

This meſſage was anſwered by very warm and affectionate addreſſes from both houſes. The commons then proceeded to examine

the

the eſtimates. They voted forty thouſand ſeamen, and forth-nine thouſand land-forces for the ſervice of the enſuing year: they allotted pay for one hundred and thirty-two days to the thirteen new regiments of foot, and the two regiments of horſe, which had been raiſed by the noblemen; they continued the ſubſidies to the queen of Hungary, to the king of Sardinia, and to the prince of Heſſe: and, in a word, the whole ſupply amounted to upwards of ſeven millions ſterling.

The liberality of private perſons and companies kept pace with that of the public. The common council ſubſcribed a thouſand pounds out of the chamber of the city, towards the ſupport and encouragement of ſuch ſoldiers as were or ſhould be employed in his majeſty's ſervice, during the winter ſeaſon, in ſuppreſſing the preſent rebellion: the company of Stationers, Coopers, Drapers, and other companies, paid ſeveral ſums, from one hundred to five hundred pounds, into the chamber of London, for the ſame purpoſe: the lord chief-juſtice Lee, the maſter of the rolls, and the judges, ſubſcribed twelve hundred pounds into the chamberlain's office on the ſame account: the quakers contributed ten thouſand woollen waiſtcoats for the uſe of the ſoldiers, at that ſevere ſeaſon: the gentlemen of the law, headed

headed by the judges, formed themſelves into a body, and made a tender of their ſervice to the king: and, in a word, the whole nation ſeemed to unite as one man, in the defence of his majeſty's perſon and government.

A proclamation was iſſued for apprehending and bringing to trial, all jeſuits and popiſh prieſts, who ſhould be found within ten miles of the cities of London and Weſtminſter; and a reward of one hundred pounds was offered for each, upon conviction.

Orders were given to the proper officers, that the coaſt ſhould be carefully watched, and, upon the firſt approach of the enemy, that all horſes, oxen, and other cattle ſhould be driven to the diſtance of twenty miles from the place where the enemy ſhould attempt or appear to intend to land. The militia of the maritime counties, together with thoſe of London, and the Tower Hamlets, were raiſed; and proper ſignals were fixed, by firing of guns, or otherwiſe, for giving alarms, in caſe the invaſion ſhould take place.

The progreſs of the rebels, after the reduction of Carliſle, and the continuance of the preparations in the French ports, ſeemed to render theſe precautions the more neceſſary. The rebels

bels, having left a garrison in Carlisle, under the command of one Hamilton, who had been a kind of under-agent to the duke of Gordon, set out on the third of March for Penrith, from whence they proceeded to Lancaster, which they entered on the twenty-fourth day of November. Then they advanced to Preston, and, on the twenty-eighth of the same month, their whole army took possession of Manchester.

As this was esteemed the most disaffected town in the whole kingdom, the rebels hoped they should here receive a mighty addition of strength. Great, however, was their surprise and disappointment, when they found, that, after exerting their utmost endeavours, they could not raise above eighty men, who were afterwards incorporated into one body, under the pompous appellation of the Manchester regiment. This was commanded by Mr. Townly, a gentleman of some family in that neighbourhood, and who had once been an officer in the French army.

His majesty had now ordered another army to be formed, consisting of three regiments of cavalry and fifteen of infantry, to be commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and, under him, by Sir John Ligonier. This army was afterwards encreased to thirteen

teen thouſand, and took poſt at Litchfield, which was deemed the moſt proper place for intercepting the rebels in their march to the ſouth. At the ſame time, general Wade, whoſe army had returned in a very fatigued condition, to Newcaſtle, was advancing towards Lancaſhire; but he was ſo ſlow and dilatory in his motions, that his troops were rendered abſolutely uſeleſs.

The rebels, finding that they had nothing to expect from their Engliſh friends, now held a ſerious conſultation, in what manner they ought to proceed; and it was unanimouſly agreed, that they ſhould ſtrike off to the left, and, by taking poſſeſſion of Cheſter and Liverpool, open to themſelves a paſſage into Wales, where they hoped to be joined by conſiderable reinforcements.

This ſcheme, however, they ſoon found to be impracticable. Cheſter and Liverpool had been properly ſecured, and were determined to hold out to the laſt extremity; and all the bridges, leading into Wales, had, by order of the duke of Cumberland, been previouſly broke down.

They therefore altered their reſolution; and, after amuſing the king's forces with different feints, and dividing themſelves into ſeveral parties, their main body, leaving Stockport on the right, and Warrington on the

the left, proceeded to Macclesfield, from thence to Cangleton; and advancing with incredible rapidity, the whole of them entered Derby on the fifth day of December, by which means they had gained a day's march of the duke's army in their way to London.

The pretender had no sooner arrived at this place, than he called a council of war, in order to deliberate about their future operations. The chief point in debate was, whether they should return by the same route in which they had advanced, or march forward to London. The pretender himself was of the latter opinion, in which he was seconded by Perth, Lochiel, and lord George Murray; but these could not answer for the compliance of their men: and the other chieftains were almost unanimous for returning to Scotland.

So determined, however, was the pretender in his opinion, that disputes were carried to a great degree of warmth. He said he had received undoubted intelligence from France, that a descent would be made upon England, an event, that could not fail to divide the royal forces, and afford him an easy admission into the capital, where he hoped to be joined by a great number of adherents.

The

The Londoners were no ſooner informed, that, notwithſtanding the vigilance and activity of the duke, the rebels had it in their power to advance to the metropolis, than many of them were filled with the moſt dreadful apprehenſions. Even the miniſtry ſeemed to be conſiderably alarmed. A council was held at St. James's and a reſolution taken, that the ſtandard of England ſhould be erected on Finchley-Common, for aſſembling an army, to be commanded by the king in perſon, and, under him, by field-mareſchal Stair: that all the regular troops about London, with the aſſociated regiments, the trained bands, and the militia, ſhould march to that camp; and that a numerous train of artillery ſhould be drawn out of the Tower for the uſe of the forces. It was owing to thoſe vigourous reſolutions, that the pretender altered his opinion, and, inſtead of advancing to London, determined to return into Scotland, where he heard his affairs had taken a very favourable turn.

Accordingly, after ſtaying one night at Derby, he began his march early in the morning; and though Wade with his army had, for ſome time, been at Doncaſter, and conſequently nearer Mancheſter than the rebels, yet the latter retreated, with ſuch amazing rapidity, through Aſhburne, Leeke, Man-

cheſter, Leigh, and Wigton, that they had almoſt reached Preſton, before Wade had advanced to Wakefield.

The duke, who then lay in the neighbourhood of Coventry, was no ſooner informed of their retreat, than putting himſelf at the head of all the horſe and dragoons, he immediately ſet out in queſt of the enemy; while his foot was ordered to follow with all poſſible expedition. Wade, too, detached general Oglethorpe with a thouſand horſe for that purpoſe.

On the twelfth day of December, the rebels reached Preſton; and, after reſting a whole day, reſumed their march with great celerity. The duke, who had now been joined by general Oglethorpe, entered the place about four hours after; but, though he continued the purſuit with the utmoſt diſpatch, he could not overtake them till they had advanced to the village of Cliſton.

There he came up with their rear-guard, which was compoſed of the Macphersons, who no ſooner obſerved the royal forces, than they threw themſelves into the village, as if they intended to defend it; while their main body, imagining that the whole army was along with the duke, continued their retreat to Carliſle.

Lord

Lord George Murray, who commanded the rear-guard, perceiving, on a closer inſpection, that the duke was attended only with cavalry, ſent a meſſage to the main body of the rebels, deſiring them to return and ſtand an engagement; but no regard was paid to his requeſt. Nevertheleſs he reſolved to defend the paſs: and, with that view, took poſſeſſion of a ditch and ſome hedges.

His royal highneſs ordered the dragoons to diſmount and attack the rebels on foot; and this they did with great alacrity. After a few vollies on both ſides, the dragoons retired in order to recharge. The rebels conſtruing this into a flight, abandoned their defenſible ſituation; and ruſhing upon the king's forces, maintained a moſt deſperate engagement for the ſpace of an hour: then they retired behind their ditch; and being favoured by the darkneſs of the night continued their march to their main body, which had now arrived at Penrith.

In this ſkirmiſh, few of the rebels were killed; but about ſeventy of them were made priſoners. Of the king's forces forty were killed, or wounded; and among the latter four officers, colonel Honeywood, captain Eaſt, and the cornets Owen and Hamilton.

At Penrith the rebels held a conſultation, whether they ſhould return with their whole force, and ſurprize the duke's cavalry. This meaſure was warmly recommended by ſome of the moſt violent chieftains; but lord George Murray and the more moderate leaders oppoſed it. They repreſented the favourable turn, which their affairs had lately taken in Scotland, as a motive for ſparing the lives of their men; and they urged the ſtrong probability of the duke's being joined by his infantry, before they could attack him. Influenced by theſe conſiderations, they reinforced the garriſon of Carliſle, and croſſing the rivers Eden and Solway, returned into Scotland.

Thus ended the expedition of the rebels into England; an expedition, which, when all circumſtances are conſidered, would appear incredible to poſterity, were not all the facts, which attended it, confirmed by the moſt unqueſtionable authority. That ſix or ſeven thouſand men, unprovided with horſes, magazines, and even many of them with arms, ſhould march from the extremities of Scotland, to within eighty miles of London, through a country, which hated their manners and deteſted their cauſe; and ſhould return to Scotland, without

out loſing above fifty men, by death or deſertion, is not more ſtrange than certain.

Their ſucceſs, however, in this enterprize, may, in a great meaſure, be attributed to the ſtrong diſſimilarity of manners between them and their enemies. Inured, from their infancy, to a hardy, active, and laborious courſe of life, they were always prepared to march, and were never at a loſs for proviſion or accommodation: they were devoted, even to a degree of enthuſiaſm, to the cauſe, in which they were engaged; and they thought no crime equal to that of diſobeying the commands of their leaders, who during their march into England, had endeavoured, by every means, to conciliate the affections of the men.

The Engliſh, on the other hand, having been long uſed to pay an army for fighting their battles, had now forgot all the military virtues of their forefathers. The militia, of conſequence, were altogether uſeleſs; and few, but thoſe who had been regularly bred to the practice of arms, were willing to riſk their perſonal ſafety in oppoſing the rebels.

They depended upon their army for protection; but it was found, by experience, that the ſlow and unweildy motions of the regulars rendered them a very unequal

match, in point of expedition, to thoſe hardy mountaineers. To this it was owing, that they performed ſuch amazing marches with ſo little loſs; and that they were enabled to hold ſo long againſt ſo great a ſuperiority of numbers and of diſcipline.

The duke of Cumberland inveſted Carliſle with his whole army on the twenty-firſt day of December, and, on the thirteenth, the garriſon ſurrendered at diſcretion. The priſoners, amounting to about four hundred, were diſtributed in different goals in England, and the duke immediately returned to London. By this time Wade had ſent a detachment to protect the city of Edinburgh, to which all the people of rank and conſequence, who were in the intereſt of the government, had once more returned. The courts of juſtice and public ſchools, which had, for ſome time, been ſhut, were again opened: a regiment of volunteers was raiſed and diſciplined; and a greater ſpirit of loyalty appeared, not only in the city, but all over the country, than had been ſeen to prevail, even before the commencement of the rebellion.

The like ſpirit diſcovered itſelf at Glaſgow, where the inhabitants manifeſted, in a moſt conſpicuous manner, their attachment

ment to the government. They levied a regiment at their own expence, and beſtowed the command of it upon the earl of Home, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in oppoſing the rebels. The example of Edinburgh and Glaſgow was followed by many other towns and counties in the kingdom; a conduct that expoſed them to the reſentment of the Highlanders, who now wreaked their vengeance, with great fury, on ſuch as ſeemed to wiſh ill to their cauſe.

The town of Dumfries was mulcted, on account of its loyalty, to the extent of four thouſand pounds; and the pretender having made a haſty but oppreſſive tour through the whole of that populous and well-affected country, bent his courſe towards Sterling, the caſtle of which he reſolved to beſiege.

This meaſure he was the rather inclined to embrace, as his affairs in the North were in a very promiſing condition. The earl of Loudon, who commanded for the government in that quarter, had been extremely active in raiſing a little army, with which he performed ſome important ſervices to the government; and, in this laudable work, he was well ſeconded by Mr Forbes, preſident of the ſeſſion, by the lord Fortroſe, and Sir Alexander Macdonald.

The

The moſt troubleſome rebel at that time in the North, was lord Lewis Gordon, brother to the duke of that name, and who had once been a midſhipman on board the royal navy. As the family of Gordon had many dependents in the ſhire of Aberdeen, and the counties adjacent, who were either attached to the pretender's intereſt, or indifferent about matters of government, he had been able, partly by threats, and partly by promiſes, to raiſe ſuch a force, as rendered him not a little formidable.

The moſt dangerous, however, as well as the moſt powerful chieftain engaged in the rebellion, was the famous Simon Fraſer lord Lovat, whoſe character was a ſtrange compound of abſurdities and abilities. In his younger years he had been guilty of a rape upon a woman of quality and fortune; a crime for which he was capitally convicted and proſcribed. Eſcaping into France, he turned Roman Catholic; and had the addreſs to gain the confidence of the courts of St. Germains and Verſailles, to oblige which, about the latter end of king William's reign, he undertook to raiſe a rebellion in Scotland.

Equipped, accordingly, with a large ſum of money, and proper credentials, he repaired to Scotland; but, inſtead of endeavour-

vouring to perform his promiſe, he diſcloſed to the government all his tranſactions with the French court; and delivered a liſt of ſuch noblemen and gentlemen, as were expected to riſe in arms. The government, finding, upon ſtricter enquiry, that applications had been made to ſome of the nobility, were inclined to believe him, and, as a reward of his ſervices, indulged him with a full pardon for all his treaſons. Theſe, however, were ſo black and odious, that the duke of Queenſberry, then miniſter for Scotland, was threatened with an impeachment, for ſcreening him from juſtice.

Having thus recovered his liberty, in his native country, he returned to France, and frankly confeſſed to the court of St. Germains, whatever he had done; but, at the ſame time, that it was all intended for the ſervice of the Jacobites, to whoſe intereſt he was inviolably attached. The court of St. Germains had the weakneſs to believe him; but he could not, with all his addreſs, impoſe upon that of Verſailles, who ſent him to the Baſtile, and, had it not been for his profound diſſimulation, would have cauſed him to be broke alive upon the wheel, as a double traitor.

When he came back to England, his ſufferings recommended him, once more, not only

only to the protection, but likewise to the favour of the government; and, as he had an undoubted right to the chieftainship of the Frasers, he was gratified with that mark of distinction, as well as with the possession of a valuable estate.

Though money and power were the chief objects of his desire; yet, when these were not in view, Popery and Jacobitism could easily supply their places. In 1715, he had assisted the government with great zeal and activity, in suppressing the rebellion which then broke out; and he had been handsomely rewarded for his services on that occasion.

As he was a man of great personal courage, and much conversant in almost every scene of life, civil, military, and religious, he became a kind of favourite of George the first; and, notwithstanding the homeliness of his person, and the awkwardness of his address, he found means, in a short time, to render himself a complete courtier. His former professions of loyalty were the more easily believed, on account of his late services; and he had the art to put such a gloss upon his former misfortunes, that they were generally considered as so many sufferings for the Protestant cause.

It is certain, however, that his attachment to the government in 1715, was entirely

tirely owing to a grudge he had conceived againſt a gentleman of his own name, who diſputed with him the chieftainſhip of the Fraſers, and was remarkably devoted to the cauſe of the pretender; and, as Lovat, whoſe double treaſons had been now fully diſcovered in France, and who, of conſequence, had loſt all credit with the pretender, could only expect to triumph over his antagoniſt, by adhering to the eſtabliſhed government, his ſelfiſh paſſions, for once, got the better of his political principles.

Poſſeſſed, as he was, of the affections of his clan, he had formed a ſcheme of erecting himſelf into a kind of Highland viceroy; and with this view, he pretended, that, if he had the diſtribution of the annual ſum of twenty-five thouſand pounds among the principal chieftains, he could eaſily prevent their future inſurrections, and, in time, reconcile them to the intereſt of his majeſty.

The king ſeemed to reliſh the propoſal, but the miniſtry diſliked it: nevertheleſs, upon its being judged expedient to raiſe ſome independent companies of the loyal clans, for preſerving the peace and tranquillity of the Highlands, the command of one of them was given to Lovat, who, prompted by his natural avarice, made ſo good a uſe of his commiſſion, that he ſqueezed from

from it no leſs than fifteen hundred pounds a year. The means, however, which he employed for this purpoſe were ſo baſe and ſcandalous, that, when general Wade was appointed to the command of the forces in Scotland, he repreſented the matter in ſuch a light to his majeſty, that Lovat was deprived of his commiſſion.

Reſtrained no longer by motives of intereſt, prompted by reſentment at the loſs of his company, and hurried by the violence of his own temper, Lovat gave a looſe to the gratification of his principles, which, from views of prudence, he had hitherto concealed. He inſtantly employed Rob Roy, a colonel in the preſent rebellion, to make his peace with the old pretender; and he promiſſed, that, provided he would ſend him a commiſſion to act as his lieutenant-general in the Highlands, and a patent for a dukedom, he would employ his whole intereſt in ſupport of his cauſe.

The requeſt was readily granted; and an additional commiſſion was given, conſtituting him lord lieutenant of all the countries north of Spey. Elated with theſe imaginary honours, Lovat no longer diſſembled his ſentiments, but openly avowed his attachment to the pretender. He abandoned that frugality and œconomy, for which he had

had hitherto been ſo extremely remarkable: his houſe and table were always open to every adherent of the Stuart family; and his whole converſation ſavoured ſtrongly of treaſon.

This change of conduct in a man, ſo niggardly in his diſpoſition, ſo inſlaved by intereſt, and ſo anxious for the preſervation of his eſtate, his chieftainſhip, and his family power, muſt have been owing partly to dotage operating with his concealed principles, partly to a notion he had conceived, that the pretender would be ſupported by a foreign force, which, joined to the Highlanders, would finally render his attempt ſucceſsful.

This opinion ſeems to be juſtified by Lovat's behaviour on the pretender's arrival. When Charles landed, naked and unattended, Lovat was ſtartled and refuſed to join him. Conſcious, however, that he had been guilty of many overt acts of treaſon, he began, ſoon after the erection of the pretender's ſtandard, to arm his clan; probably with a view of turning it againſt the rebels, in caſe they had been unſucceſsful; and thereby of meriting afreſh a pardon for himſelf and his family from the government.

The battle of Preſton fixed his reſolution; and conſidering that event as a happy omen

of the pretender's ſucceſs, he ordered his ſon, a promiſing youth of about nineteen years of age, to march to Perth, the general rendezvous of ſuch of the rebels as had been left in Scotland.

Of all the Highland chieftains, Lovat was by far the moſt arbitrary and deſpotic; yet, notwithſtanding that circumſtance, he found not ſo ready a compliance in his clan as he expected: he therefore ordered the fiery croſs, as it is called, to be ſent through his eſtate, in order to compel them. This is a general denunciation, made by the chieftains, of plunder, fire, and ſword, againſt all who ſhall refuſe to join them; and, by this expedient, Lovat obliged the beſt part of his clan to take up arms.

At firſt, however, he was a good deal puzzled to know what courſe to purſue. He ſaw that lord Loudon was at the head of a body of men, equal, if not ſuperior, in numbers, to his; and that the lord preſident, by his intereſt and authority, was daily adding ſtrength to Loudon's force. He knew that both of them were acquainted with his hypocriſy and diſſimulation; and he was afraid, that if he were left defenceleſs, he might fall a priſoner into their hands.

Alarmed with theſe apprehenſions, he recalled his ſon, who was advancing towards Perth

Perth with a party of about ſeven hundred men; and he ſent a meſſenger to the earl of Loudon and the preſident, to aſſure them, that the march of his ſon was contrary to his inclination, and owing entirely to the young man's obſtinacy and diſobedience. The two lords could eaſily ſee the meaning of this farce; and the lord preſident ſent back a very warm letter to Lovat, containing a mixture of reproof and advice.

While Lovat was conſidering the contents of this letter, and deliberating on the conduct which he ought to purſue, he received intelligence, that lord John Drummond was juſt landed with a body of ſeven hundred French forces as a reinforcement to the pretender, and with certain aſſurances of his being ſpeedily ſupported in a more effectual manner. Influenced by this conſideration, he inſtantly reſolved to avow his intentions, and accordingly ordered his ſon to march to Perth at the head of his clan.

The earl of Loudon was now placed in a very critical and delicate ſituation. He knew that the lord Lovat had ſtill a large body of his tenants in reſerve; that almoſt the whole country and ſea-coaſt, from the Forth to the Spay, was in the hands of the rebels; and that lord Lewis Gordon, and their other leaders, were oppreſſing and

plundering all the loyal subjects in those countries. He was afraid too, lest Fort Augustus should fall into the hands of the enemy.

His first care was to relieve this place: with six hundred of the Macleods; he advanced during a very severe frost, through Stratharick, which was the part of Lovat's estate, the inhabitants of which had not joined the rebels; and upon his march he gave them to understand, what they must expect, if they rose up in arms. Having supplied Fort Augustus with all kinds of necessaries, he detached Mr. Macleod, the head of the clan, with five hundred men, towards Bamff and Aberdeenshire, to prevent the enemy from recruiting in those quarters; and he promised to follow them with as many troops as could possibly be spared from the town of Inverness.

In the mean time, by the advice of the lord president, he took into custody the lord Lovat, who was then disfurnished of his guard. This arch hypocrite, however, soon found means to recover his liberty. He swore that it was without his knowledge or consent, that his clan had joined the rebels: he even cursed his son for having forced them into that unhappy measure: nay he offered to deliver up to lord Loudon the arms of all his

his tenants, who had not yet gone over to the rebels. This expedient had the desired effect: Lovat was permitted to live at greater freedom; and he artfully embraced the first opportunity of effecting his escape.

Macleod, in his march towards Bamff, had been joined by two hundred Monros under their own chieftain; and now thinking himself a match for the rebels under lord Lewis Gordon, who had retired to Aberdeen, he resolved to attack that town, which was open and unfortified. He had likewise been reinforced, in his route, by a strong party of Grants; but these soon returned to their own country: and lord Lewis, having received a strong reinforcement from the south, attacked the loyalists so unexpectedly, that he put them to a total route.

The affairs of the government had not a more promising aspect in the southern than in the northern parts of Scotland. A transport, indeed, with about two hundred French officers and soldiers had been taken, and the men brought prisoners to Edinburgh; but the arrival of lord John Drummond, with the money, ammunition and arms, which he had brought from France, together with repeated assurances of farther assistance, had inspired the rebels with the most sanguine hopes.

Some countenance, it muſt be owned, was given to theſe aſſertions by means of one Boyer, a dependent and relation of Tencin, who had attended the young pretender, through all his expedition, in the aſſumed character of the French ambaſſador.

About this time the Fox man of war, which had been ſtationed in the road of Leith, and been of excellent ſervice to the government, was loſt in a ſtorm, and all her crew periſhed. Soon after the Hazard ſloop, which had been no leſs uſeful in the northern parts, was taken by the rebels, and her guns mounted to fortify the harbour of Montroſe.

The pretender, who was now joined by the Fraſers under the maſter of Lovat, and the French troops under lord John Drummond, had laid ſiege to the town of Stirling, which, after a feeble reſiſtance, ſubmitted to the enemy; but the caſtle, commanded by general Blakeney, continued to make a bold and reſolute defence, and indeed the governour ſeemed to laugh at all the attempts of the beſiegers. The miniſtry, however, were no ſooner informed of the fort's being inveſted, than they ordered general Hawley, to aſſume the command of a new army, and march to its relief. Accordingly, in the beginning

ginning of January," Hawley had arrived, with the forces, amounting to about ten thouſand, at Falkirk in the neighbourhood of Stirling: the rebels conſiſting of about eight thouſand, lay at Torwood in the midway between theſe two places.

On the ſeventeenth day of the month, while Hawley was at dinner, an alarm was brought him, that the rebels were advancing to take poſſeſſion of ſome riſing grounds about a mile from Falkirk, where the king's forces were poſted. As the poſſeſſion of this eminence was a matter of great conſequence, Hawley immediately formed his men in two lines, and in the front of the camp. On their left was a moraſs; and the Glaſgow militia, with part of Hamilton's dragoons, compoſed a corps de reſerve. The rebels were likewiſe drawn in two lines; the right command by lord George Murray, the left by lord John Drummond; and the pretender with his cavalry, and one of his beſt battalions, took poſt in the center.

Hawley, having made his diſpoſition, was in no hurry to begin the charge; but, after finiſhing his dinner, he ordered his dragoons to march to the riſing grounds, and cut the rebels in pieces with their ſwords. The dragoons accordingly advanced with great alacrity, and began the attack with much cou-

rage

rage and ſome ſucceſs; but, perceiving that the eminence was occupied by the rebels, and that they themſelves were utterly unſupported by the infantry, they ſuddenly wheeled off, after having ſuſtained an irregular fire from the enemy.

The officers exerted their utmoſt endeavours, in order to make them rally; but, inſtead of following their advice, they fell back upon the foot, who were thereby thrown into diſorder; and this was ſtill further encreaſed by the violence of the wind and rain, which beat full in their faces: a circumſtance, that might have been eaſily foreſeen, and ſeems not to have been properly conſidered.

The rebels, obſerving the confuſion of the Royaliſts, threw aſide their guns, and ruſhed in, ſword in hand, with incredible impetuoſity; but they were ſoon checked by a ſevere fire, and obliged to return to their former ſtation. Night, coming on, put an end to the action. The king's army retired to Falkirk: but, the rebels advancing to that place in the dead of night, they were forced to ſet fire to their tents, and retreat to Linlithgow. Next day they returned to Edinburgh, where they found the officers, who had been taken priſoners at the battle of Preſton-pans, and who had been reſtored to

their

their liberty by the people of the country where they were confined.

In this action, there fell of the royaliſts about four hundred; and, among theſe, a great many officers, ſome of them of conſiderable note. The rebels loſt about half that number; but they took ſeven pieces of cannon, ſeveral colours, ſix hundred muſkets, four thouſand weight of powder, twenty-eight waggons laden with military ſtores, and all the tents and baggage that eſcaped the flames.

General Hawley, who had boaſted, that with two regiments of dragoons, he would drive the rebels from one end of the kingdom to the other, incurred abundance of cenſure for the diſpoſitions which he made in this battle; and his conduct was certainly the more inexcuſable, as his miſcarriage was owing to the very ſame cauſes, which occaſioned the loſs of the battle of Preſton; and which, therefore, being foreſeen, might the more eaſily have been prevented.

Two regiments of baffled dragoons, who, by their paſt behaviour, had no honour to loſe, were very improper troops to begin the attack upon the ſame enemy; and the dilatory meaſures, purſued by the general, gave the rebels an opportunity of breaking in, with the aſſiſtance of the ground, upon the king's

king's cavalry, and, by throwing them into diſorder, of impreſſing the foot with a panic, which, had it not been for the extraordinary reſolution of the officers, might have been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences.

The loſs of this battle gave the greater uneaſineſs to the friends of the government, as, after the retreat of the rebels from England, they had thought that the rebellion was almoſt extinguiſhed. His majeſty had inſinuated as much, in a ſpeech, which he made to both houſes, on the fourteenth day of January.

He ſaid, that the daring attempt, which the rebels had made upon this part of his kingdom, had been happily diſappointed; and, as their precipitate flight, before a ſmall number of his troops, muſt greatly diſpirit them, ſo that inviolable loyalty and duty which had been ſo univerſally and ſteadily ſhewn by his faithful ſubjects, and never ſhould be forgotten by him, muſt convince them, how vain and ill-grounded their hopes were of any addition of ſtrength from ſuch an enterprize: that he had not only ſent a conſiderable body of national forces into Scotland, and ordered the Heſſian troops in his pay to be landed there; but had made ſuch a diſpoſition of the reſt of his forces by land,

land, as well as by ſea, that he hoped, by the bleſſing of God, the rebellion would, in a ſhort time, be extinguiſhed, and his enemies, who had ſo long menaced the kingdom with an invaſion, be deterred by the ſeaſonable preparations made for its defence.

His majeſty, however, was no ſooner informed of the defeat at Falkirk, than he ordered the duke of Cumberland to aſſume the command of the forces in Scotland. Mean while the French miniſter at the Hague, having repreſented to the States-General, that the auxiliaries, which they had ſent into Great-Britain, were part of the garriſon of Tournay, and reſtricted, by the capitulation, from bearing arms againſt France, for a certain term; they thought proper to recall them, rather than come to an open rupture with his moſt Chriſtian majeſty; and, in their room, ſix thouſand Heſſians were tranſported from Flanders to Leith, where they arrived in the beginning of February, under the command of their prince, Frederic of Heſſe, ſon-in-law to his Britannic majeſty.

By this time, the duke of Cumberland had put himſelf at the head of the troops at Edinburgh, conſiſting of thirteen regiments of infantry, five regiments of dragoons, one regiment of light horſe, and fifteen hundred Highlanders from Argyleſhire, under the command

command of colonel Campbell. On the laſt day of January, his royal highneſs began his march to Linlithgow; and the enemy, who had renewed the ſiege of Stirling-caſtle, not only abandoned that enterprize, but, after blowing up the magazines, croſſed the Firth with the utmoſt precipitation. Upon their arrival at Crief, they divided into two bodies, one of which marched towards Perth; the other by Dunkeld. The young pretender was in the latter party, and lived five days at the duke of Athol's houſe at Blair. He then ſet out for Inverneſs, which was appointed as the place of their general rendezvous. In his way thither, he took the ſmall fort of Ruthven, which he demoliſhed. Thence he proceeded to Moy, the head of the Mackintoſhes, a conſiderable clan, ſeveral of whom had joined him, though their chieftain was, at that time, in the ſervice of the government.

Lord Loudon was then at Inverneſs, with fifteen hundred or two thouſand loyal Highlanders. This nobleman had been extremely active in ſurpriſing and diſperſing ſmall parties of rebels in the moſt diſaffected parts of the country; and it was chiefly owing to his endeavours, and thoſe of the lord preſident, that the numbers of inſurgents were not doubled. As he had the beſt

beſt intelligence, he was conſtantly acquainted with all the enemy's motions.

He no ſooner heard, that Charles was at Moy, then ſetting out, with a choſen party, he marched thither, under the cloud of night, with a view of ſurpriſing him; and this he had well nigh effected, when an unlucky ſhot being diſcharged alarmed the rebels, and Charles, who was juſt going to bed, made his eſcape.

Loudon, thus diſappointed, was obliged to return to Inverneſs, where the rebels, who had quickly collected their forces, and were greatly ſuperior to him in numbers, in their turn almoſt ſurprized him. He eſcaped, however, by the ferry, into the northern parts of the kingdom.

Mean while the duke of Cumberland, having ſecured the important poſts of Sterling and Perth with the Heſſian battalions, advanced with the army to Aberdeen, where he was joined by the duke of Gordon, the earls of Aberdeen and Findlater, the laird of Grant, and other perſons of diſtinction.

While he remained in this place, refreſhing his troops, and preparing magazines, a party of rebels ſurprized a detachment of Kingſton's horſe, and about twenty of them were cut in pieces. Several advanced parties of militia met with the ſame fate. Lord

George Murray inveſted the caſtle of Blair, which was defended by Sir Andrew Agnew, while a body of Heſſians marched to its relief, and compelled the enemy to retire.

They likewiſe undertook the ſiege of Fort William, under the direction of brigadier Stapleton, an engineer in the French ſervice; but captain Scot, the governour, made ſuch a vigorous reſiſtance, that, in the beginning of April, they thought proper to relinquiſh the enterprize.

The earl of Loudon had retired into Sutherland, and taken poſt at Dornoch, where he was ſuddenly attacked by a ſtrong detachment of the rebels under the duke of Perth: a major and ſixty men were taken priſoners, and the earl was obliged to take ſhelter in the Iſle of Sky.

Theſe trifling loſſes were compenſated by ſome advantages, which the royaliſts obtained. The ſloop of war, which the rebels had ſurprized at Montroſe, was retaken on the coaſt of Sutherland, with a conſiderable ſum of money, and a great quantity of arms on board, which ſhe had brought from France for the uſe of the pretender. In the ſame county the earl of Cromartie fell into an ambuſcade, and was taken by the militia of Sutherland, who, likewiſe, routed a body of rebels at Goldſpie.

In

In the beginning of April, the duke of Cumberland began his march from Aberdeen; and, on the twelfth, paſſed the deep and rapid river Spey, without oppoſition from the rebels, though a conſiderable number of them appeared on the oppoſite ſide. A conſultation, indeed, had been held by the leaders, whether they ſhould not diſpute the paſſage, which, as they were furniſhed with artillery, and as the banks of the river were very ſteep and ſlippery, would have been very practicable, and might have coſt the king's army a great number of lives.

Such, however, was the preſumption of the rebels, that, in ſpite of all the arguments that could be urged by the more ſenſible part of them, for adopting ſuch a meaſure, they reſolved to leave the paſſage open; and that too, for this weighty reaſon, "that "the more of the king's army ſhould ford "the river, the fewer would return, as they "did not doubt of cutting off the whole."

It was even propoſed, that, as a battle now ſeemed inevitable, a party ſhould be diſpatched, to get between the Spey and the king's troops, in order to preclude their retreat. The kings army, therefore, had an eaſy and undiſturbed paſſage over the Spey;

while the rebels retired towards Nairn, and from thence to Inverneſs.

On the ſixteenth day of April, the duke's birth day, the royaliſts halted at Nairn. A council of war was now held by the rebels; and they embraced a very prudent, though a very deſperate reſolution, namely to march by night to Nairn, and attack the king's army, whom they ſuppoſed to be buried in ſleep, after celebrating the anniverſary of the duke's birth.

The ſcheme was feaſible; and lord George Murray undertook to conduct it. The rebels then lay at Culloden; and, being obliged to take a circuit, they had a march of above ten miles to perform, before they could reach Nairn. They proceeded, however, with admirable ſecreſy, till they came within three miles of the royal army, when, through the darkneſs of the night, one of their diviſions loſt its way. Nevertheleſs the other continued to advance within a mile of the king's troops, when lord George Murray apprehending, from the neighing of a horſe, that their march was diſcovered, and perceiving that one of their diviſions had fallen back, or miſtaken its way, ordered a retreat. The pretender was no ſooner informed of this, than he exclaimed in a violent paſſion, that

he

he was betrayed; but, notwithſtanding all his remonſtrances, the men wheeled about, and, by eight in the morning, the whole of them returned to their camp at Culloden.

Though this incident was not mentioned in the account publiſhed by the government, of the battle of Culloden, yet the fact is undoubted; and the fatigue which the rebels had undergone, contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the day. On the ſixteenth of April, early in the morning, the whole royal army marched from Nairn, in four columns; three of them, formed by the foot, of five battallions each; and one of horſe on the left; the artillery and baggage being on the right of the firſt column. After proceeding about eight miles, the advanced guards obſerved the rebels at ſome diſtance, making a motion towards them. Upon this the king's army immediately formed, and marched within a mile of the rebels, whom they perceived to be poſted behind ſome old walls and hutts, in a line with Culloden-houſe.

The order of battle of the king's army was, according to the moſt accurate account, as follows. The three battalions of the ſecond line defiled to the left of their reſpective battalions in the van; Barrel's, to wit, to the left of Monro's; the Scotch fuzileers to the left of Price's; Cholmonde-

ley's, to the left of the Royals: them marching up, formed the front line of six battalions; between each of them were placed two pieces of cannon. At the head of this line, and in the center, the earl of Albermarle commanded: on the right wing were three squadrons of horse, commanded by major-general Bland; on the left three other squadrons, conducted by lord Ancram.

The second line consisted of five battalions, placed to face the openings of the front line, with three pieces of cannon between the first and second battalion, on the right and left of the same line, in order, that, if the enemy should break through the center, or outflank either the right or left of the front, these cannon might conveniently play upon them. To support both, and as a corps de reserve, were placed the four remaining battalions, winged on both sides by Kingston's horse.

The rebels formed their front in thirteen divisions; each being a distinct clan, under its respective chief; with four pieces of cannon placed before their center, and the same number on each wing. The center was headed by lord John Drummond; the right wing by lord George Murray; and the left by the titular duke of Perth:

To

To ſupport the firſt line, covered by ſome ſtone walls, on the right were diſpoſed Fitz-James's horſe, and four companies of French Piquets; on the left, one body of horſe, compoſed of the young pretender's guards, ſome huſſars, and the Perthſhire ſquadron; and five companies of lord John Drummond's foot. Open to the center of the front line was the young pretender placed with his body guards.

In his rear a line of reſerve, conſiſting of three columns: the firſt, on the left, commanded by lord Kilmarnock; the center column, by lord Lewis Gordon and Glenbucket; and the right by Roy Stuart. Next were ſtationed the regiments of Perth and Ogilvie, as a final reſerve.

About one o'clock in the afternoon, the cannonading began. The artillery of the rebels was ill ſerved, and did very little execution; but that of the king's troops made dreadful havock among the enemy. Impatient of this fire, the front-line advanced to the charge, and about five hundred of the clans attacked the duke's left wing, with their uſual impetuoſity. Two regiments, Barrel's and Monro's, were diſordered by the weight of this column; but three battalions advancing from the ſecond line, ſupported the firſt, and ſoon put a ſtop to their career,

by

by a ſmart fire, that killed a great number. At the ſame time, Kingſton's and Hawley's horſe pulled down the park-wall, that covered their right flank, and, falling in among them, ſword in hand, completed their confuſion.

The French piquets, on the left, did not fire a ſhot; but ſtood inactive during the engagement, and, afterwards ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. An entire body of the rebels marched off the field in order, with pipes playing: the reſt were routed with great ſlaughter; no leſs than two thouſand of them having fallen in the action and purſuit. The king's forces had been highly exaſperated by their former loſſes and diſgraces; and to this reſentment was owing the greatneſs of the carnage. Of the royaliſts there fell about three hundred, and among theſe lord Robert Kerr, ſon to the marquis of Lothian.

The earl of Kilmarnock was taken in the field of battle: the lord Balmerino ſurrendered himſelf a few days after. The marquis of Tullibardine followed his example; but the moſt extraordinary part of the priſoners were four ladies, who had been very inſtrumental in procuring friends to the pretender; and one of them, in particular, the lady Mackintoſh, though her huſband was at that-

that time an officer in the king's army, had forced a great many of her clan to join in the rebellion.

The duke of Cumberland, immediately after the action, proceeded to Inverneſs, of which he took poſſeſſion. He then advanced to Fort Auguſtus: and having received the ſubmiſſion of almoſt all the clans and chieftains, returned to London, which he entered amidſt the acclamations of the people.

The pretender, upon his retreat from the field of battle, held a conference with ſome of his principal adherents; but finding his affairs deſperate, he deſired each of them to conſult his own ſafety, while he himſelf, aſſuming various diſguiſes, the better to elude the ſagacity of his purſuers, continued to wander about, a wretched fugitive, for the ſpace of four months, during which he underwent a greater train of hardſhips and calamities than perhaps any other perſon ever ſurvived. At laſt, on the tenth day of Auguſt, he embarked on board of a French frigate, called the Bellona of Nantz; and, after having been chaced by two Engliſh men of war, arrived in ſafety at Roſcau near Morlaix in Bretagne.

End of the THIRTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM